The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,315 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th "
M. Carthage	5012	1000	G. N. Rector	3rd April
L. Surat	3412	550	C. R. Edwards	10th "
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th "
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Thames	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th "
— Assam	3036	500	S. F. Cole	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd "
				TUESDAY.
M. Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	6th March.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisements), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 21 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Catich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	500	2nd May
AMPHITRIT(new)	C. Lazarich	4,000	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,000	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay
March 2, 1885.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. "MELPOMENE," Captain L. LEMESSICH, will sail as above on the 18th March 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st Class to Suez.....Rs. 300 } including food.
Do. to Trieste ..... " 100 } (Wines extra.)

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, March. 3, 1885.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S.S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CITY of "CARTHAGE" to sail either for London or Liverpool, early in April, will require the services of a Surgeon for the voyage in exchange for a free passage. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for steamer ELGINSHIRE from Mouimein, are informed for her arrival, and are requested to TAKE the DELIVERY of her cargo, from alongside the steamer.

The BILLS of LADING should be forwarded to Captain P. WALLACE for countersignature at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee Dubashes, No. 1 Forbes-street.

P. WALLACE, Master,
s.s. Elginshire.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th March, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 2, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 600 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings, Bombay to either Liverpool or London :—

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s.s. City of Carthage	2,65	A. B. Gray	5th April 1885
s.s. City of Khios	3,246	D McPherson	5th May

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST FRENCH SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Green Chinois.	Red Pears.	Almonds.
Golden "	Greengages.	Apricots.
Anelique.	Mirabelles.	Ginger.
White Pears.	Peaches.	

Rs. 2 per pound.

BEST FRENCH SWEETS, in 7 pound boxes or loose. Price Rs. 2 per pound.
Pralines à Vanille, Red or Brown.
Jujubes. Pate Guimauve.
ROYAL MIXTURE.
Consisting of Chocolates, Pralines, Sugared Almonds, Bird's Eggs, etc., etc.
SUGARED ALMONDS AND SUGARED NUTS. Re. 1-8 per pound.
CHINESE MARBLES AND BIRD'S EGGS. 14 as. per pound.
SWEETS IN BOXES.
Sugared Almonds.
Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 2-8 each.
CHOCOLATE LOMBART.
As. 12, Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 3 each.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 each.
BONBON FRANCAIS.
Re. 1-4 each.
PRETTY HAMPERS, CONTAINING CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND BON-BONS.
Re. 1-8 each.
HAMPERS CONTAINING SWEETS ONLY.
As. 12, Rs. 1-2, 2-4 each.
SMALL FANCY BOXES, Baskets, etc.
As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1-12 each.
BOXES containing 6 of above assorted.
Rs. 3-8 each.
HANDSOME SILK BOXES, containing Mixed Sweets.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 each.
BOXES PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES containing Mixed Sweets.
Re. 1-12 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

HAS maintained its pre-eminence for the last seventeen years as a Sound, Wholesome and Superior Table-Wine. It still challenges competition.

Quarts Rs. 10, Pints Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real wonder.—" M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS.
ALL COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED AND FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, Comprising Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, etc.

THE GENERAL, comprising :—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggist Sundries, etc.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical and Photograhic Apparatus.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

SEEDS, Flower and Vegetable.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

CRYSTOLEUM ; KARTALINE ; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.

DEPOT—RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY (Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel).

THE SOLE AGENCY FOR INDIA for the sale of materials manufactured by the Crystoleum Company, 200, Regent-street, London, for CRYSTOLEUM, KARTALINE, CANVASINE, METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING, &c., is located at the above address; where also LESSONS are daily given by a LADY, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition 1884; and to whom also was awarded a Special Honorary Diploma, which has now been received; and can, together with the Medal, be seen at the Studio, on Second Floor.

THE ABOVE ARTS ARE MOST EASILY ACQUIRED and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled, WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce artistic and exquisitely beautiful results.—SUCCESS GUARANTEED TO ALL PAINSTAKING PUPILS!!

Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum process; or in permanent Water Colors (Kartaline) AT MOST MODERATE RATES.

Numerous Paintings are now on view at the Studio and those executed by Pupils are so marked, and it is proposed to hold AN EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK ALONE, early in December next, *under distinguished patronage*; when Medals, Diplomas and Certificates will be awarded to the most successful, under the rules obtaining at the London Annual Exhibition.

WANTED—Ladies to qualify as Teachers and Sub-Agents at Out-Stations.

Price Lists and every information in respect to Lessons, &c., can be obtained at the Studio, or by Letter addressed to the PROPRIETOR, CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

EASY AND PERFECT FITTING
MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.,

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen fronts and cuffs. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
LIQUEURS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

Creme De Cacao.	Benedictine.
Creme De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Green.
Eau De Noyeau.	Chartreuse Yellow.
Eau De Vie Dantziek.	Curacao.
Cordial Medoc.	Cherry Brandy.
Anisette.	Angostura Bitter.
Kummel.	Maraschino.
Absinthe.	&c., &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating and good BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their hformer position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualitie and prices :—

Cash. Rs.	a.		Credit. Rs.	a.
42	12	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45	0
34	4	White Capsule **** very choice	36	0
31	6	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33	0
27	8	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29	0
24	0	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25	8
19	0	Alexandre & Co., a good peg brandy	20	0

On a purchase of 3 cases a cash discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, will be allowed off our credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract, guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars..... Re. 1-4

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON,

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars..... Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAPEWORM.
KEMP AND CO.'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK
(PREPARED IN VACUO).

A SURE, safe, and effectual remedy for the above distressing and harassing complaint. One bottle when taken according to the directions has never been known to fail in effecting a complete cure in the most troublesome cases.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA S. & M. COMPANY, Ld.,

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 28th instant is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 3 p.m., owing to the HOLI HOLIDAY.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.'s
Secretary, Manager, and Agents.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay.

ESCAPE FROM THE PLAINS
THIS SUMMER TO
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

You will get first-class accommodation and every comfort at

HILL GROVE HOTEL.

Apply—"THE PROPRIETOR."
Coonoor, Feb., 8.

NOTICES.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND
ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administerted with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"STOCK TAKING, 1885."

GREAT SALE.

FELT HATS	... Rs.	2 0	to	4 8
SILK HATS	... "	2 8	"	3 8
TERAI HATS	... "	4 8	"	7 0
DRAB SHELL HATS.	"	2 0	"	3 8
SUN HATS	... "	6 0	"	8 8

MUST BE CLEARED THIS WEEK.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER CARTER has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from this date in the Bombay firm of our business.

LUND BLOCKLEY,
Clock and Watch-makers to the Queen-Empress and Government of India,
Rampart-row, Bombay, and 45, Pall Mall, London.
1st February, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

HAVING been APPOINTED AGENTS of the MANNHEIM INSURANCE Co. Ld., of Mannheim, the undersigned are now prepared to cover marine risks on the most favourable terms.

KERR PARRUCK & Co.,

THOSE WHO WANT

TO PRESENT NOTHING BUT BEST LONDON MADE 18-Carat Gold ALBERT CHAINS of FULL size and of a most BEAUTIFUL PATTERN may kindly apply to Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort—THE ONLY OLDEST HOUSE in Bombay for sale of such Chains at the LOWEST Rates.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 21st instant.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent, House of Correction, and
Governor, Government Workhouse.
Jail Office, Byculla, March 3, 1885.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Cumballa just vacated by Major Le Breton—Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in Hornby Row, the first, second, and third Floors, either separately or together, above the Offices of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

The Floors are suitable either for Residences or Offices, and are well exposed to the sea. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, now in the occupation of J. C. D'Aguiar, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF

REAL CHIANTI WINE

Just imported from Italy.

For quality and richness of Flavour and Body, incomparable with the quality sold in market for the price.

A trial is solicited.

Price, Rs. 13 per dozen qts.
Price, Rs. 7-4 per dozen pts.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Church-gate street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the following purposes, viz.:—

1st.—To confirm the following resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 12th February, 1885. "That the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies Act No. 6 of 1882."

2nd.—To adopt the following resolution:—That Mr. Furdoonji Mervanji Ramji be and he is hereby appointed sole liquidator of the Company, that the said liquidator be and is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the moveable and immoveable properties of the Company either by Public Auction or private sale as to him may seem fit, and that pending the sale of the Factory, he be authorised and empowered if he so think it advisable to lease the Factory on the best terms he can, and that he the said liquidator be and is hereby authorised and empowered to do all acts and things and to exercise all the powers referred to in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI., of 1882.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

WORKS
OF
JAMES PLATT.

Price Rs. 0-10. Post Free Rs. 0-12 each.

BUSINESS. | MORALITY.
LIFE. | PROGRESS.
ECONOMY. | MONEY.
POVERTY.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EAGLE PENCIL CO.'S
AUTOMATIC PENCILS,
using the Eagle Copying Leads.

Silver, plain Rs. 6, | Silver, engine-turned, Rs. 4-8.
Aluminium Gold, large, Rs. 4-8; Small, Rs. 3-8.
Wood, white metal mounts, ans. 10.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Honorary Captain E. HANSTOCK, Paymaster, 2nd E. York Regiment, are hereby required to forward their claims and pay their debts to the President of the Committee of Adjustment (Lt. Col. R. L. Dashwood 2nd York Regiment, Colaba) within one month from this date. Claims received after that period will not be recognised.

NOTICE.

MRS. TAYLOR begs respectfully to intimate to the public that she has RESUMED possession of that old and favourite establishment in Rampart-row, Fort, known as "TAYLOR'S HOTEL," and she embraces this opportunity to tender her most cordial thanks to those numerous patrons who formerly so kindly accorded her that large measure of support, which she hopes may be continued to her in future.

The Hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Taylor personally, and those honouring her with their patronage may rest assured that it will be her constant care to secure for them all the comforts of a first-class Hotel at moderate charges.

A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress, Taylor's Hotel, Fort.
Bombay, 1884.

GUZERAT CUP.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major HANCOCK, | A. S. RITCHIE, Esq.
Major HAYDON, R.E. | Captain SALMON.
Dr. TULLY. | A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq.

THE GUZERAT PIGSTICKING CLUB.

Probable value Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) with Rs. 50 added for first spear of each heat will be run off next Easter (April 2nd to 6th) at the Hall.

It is open to members of all recognized Hunts, the Services and Clubs.

Entries to close on 20th March, 1885.

First heats to be ridden on April 3rd.

The competetion will be under the rules of the "Bhima Cup" of 1884, subject to any modifications, sanctioned by the Committee, whose decision will be final on all points.

Every gentleman running a horse will have to pay a subscription of one gold mohur to the fund in addition to the entrance money of one G. M. per heat. Share of beaters will be equally divided amongst the camp.

In event of funds permitting the cup may be a challenge one at option of the Committee.

RULES.

1. Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner having two horses in one heat or being disabled by a fall, he may put up a rider, who must be a member of a Hunt or approved by the committee, and of not less weight than himself.

2. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of four, and the takers of first of each party to contend for final spear and cup. Spears not to exceed eight feet in length.

3. To take first spear, it is not necessary that the boar should be killed, but blood must be drawn.

4. Spears to be delivered on the off-side only, unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting.

5. An umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes. But who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Hunt Committee.

6. Any rider making a frivolous objection, or claiming first spear when the claim thereto cannot be substantiated will be fined one dozen of champagne.

7. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify.

8. To avoid an owner having two or more horses in one heat (except the final), each owner will on entering name his h rses as first, second or thir l. The first will be drawn with the horses of those who have one entry. The second horses will then be drawn, and the third and fourth be made up into heats according to numbers.

9. If no spear be taken, and the umpire consider that it was due to accident, the heat may be considered void at his discretion.

A second Guzerat Hunt for Ponies, value Rs. 250, presented by Captain Salmon, will also be open to competition after the cup is run off, under rules to be framed by the committee, and published hereafter.

The meet will be at Dandhuli on the Hall 36 miles from Ahmedabad and 24 from Viramgaum, both stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

General tents and messing will be provided, and arrangements made for forwarding horses; and conveyance of kit, &c., will be made by the Committee upon application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entries to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Guzerat Cup, Wadhwan camp, Kattywar, who will be glad to give information as to detail on application.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches' Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lin 1s, 1 each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, that well-known race-horse "The Drummer," by "the Drummer" (imported) out of Minerva, for performance. *Vide* Australian turf register. A reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Owner's No. 1, Leonard-road, Hastings, Calcutta.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

CLERK.—WANTED an intelligent clerk who can write legibly and knows something of accounts. Apply personally MANAGER, this office.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of TOYS, commencing THIS DAY at BARTON'S, Church-gate-street.

INDIA PALE ALE, in pints, Rs. 3-4-0 per dozen, for cash only PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE two pure-bred white JAPANESE DOGS. Can be seen at the Coffee Room outside the Prince's Dock.

MEALS ans. 8 each; Billiard-table by Thurston 51 game ans. 4; Boarders Rs. 2 per day at Royal Home, Fort, next Rogers & Co.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists &c., have removed their place of business to No. 26, Meadow-street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Taylor, Milliner, &c.

FOR SALE, a second-hand Barouche by Laurie and Marner, in very good order, painted chocolate and lined to match complete at C. Stephens & Sons, Girgaum.

TO LET, from 1st March, comfortable and airy PREMISES at 6-8 Hormusjee Lane, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to J. F. Pereira, Military Department, Secretariat.

WANTED APPOINTMENT, as Assistant Engineer or as contractor's agent or sub-agent. First-class references in both capacities.—Address O.P., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHWEPPE'S AERATED WATERS.—Fresh arrival. Soda and Potash 12 ans; Lemonade, Tonic and Lithea, Rs 1, Gingerale Rs 1-4 per dozen. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

LOST, on Friday last, a red Russian leather PURSE, containing 2 ten-rupee notes and some coppers. A reward will be given to any one bringing the above to Mr. OHR, High Court.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY,—Self-acting large drawing-room. Fountains playing for hours and hours, throwing water 20 feet high, ornamental with fish aquariums.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Medow-street.

VACANCY for Pupil Assistant.—T. H. STEPHENS, Dental Surgeon, 19, Rampart Row.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED, must be thoroughly efficient. Apply TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Lady at the residence, in the Fort. Apply MENDELSOHN, care of this paper.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club Shrubs—Rudeiser Champagne and Kidd and Snadbolts Whiskies. List on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WANTED TO PURCHASE for a small Church, an American ORGAN in thorough order. Please address Rev. E. S. BURGESS, Panchgani.

WANTED, a turnout, suitable for Aden, low DOG-CART, strong pony with serviceable harness. Particulars to G. W., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and Silk Handkerchiefs. Carpets of all sizes. HERJIMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 11; Quarts, Rs. 6-7; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, good YARN DYED REGIMENTAL KAKKEE from Rs. 6 to 7 per suit.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.—Travelling Kit Warehouse, Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 5. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow-street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 78 and Kilderkins Rs. 39, also LIGHT GRAVITY ALE in Hogsheads Rs. 72 and Kilderkins Rs. 28, less 5 per cent discount for cash. Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BY. R. G.—CINDERELLA DANCE. Town Hall. FRIDAY, March 6. Applications for tickets must be registered with the undersigned not later than Wednesday, March 4, to enable the committee to make necessary arrangements.—A. F. SOUNDY, Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.

MRS. PURSER and the MISSES PURSER, late of Queen's College, Tufnell Park, London, offer board and education to a limited number of children to insure whose improvement and home comfort every effort will be made—Terms (in advance) £80 per annum.—First-class references, 17, Western Hill-Durham, England.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessel Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, suitable for Table decorations, Imitation (sugar) Fruits, &c PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

MR. GERALD LEATHES TREVOR'S engagement with us having terminated, his authority to sign per pro. for us is cancelled.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON is now our sole representative in Bombay, and is alone authorised to sign per pro. for us in that Presidency.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.
London, 30th January, 1885.

SALE OF KANARA TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 1,214 Kandies of GIRDLED TEAK, 3,539 Kandies of SLEEPERWOOD and 49 Kandies of BLACKWOOD of 124 c. ft. per Kandy will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, on MONDAY, 16th March, 1885.

2. The timber will be put up in lots of from 200 to 250 kandies girdled teak; 100 to 500 kandies sleeperwood; and 5 to 30 kandies backwood each, of which the computed measurements as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the kandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of Sale.—Cash or payment to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Depot will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed prior to the setting in of the next South-West Monsoon, and will charge Depot rent at the rate of (Re. 1) one per log per measem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 30th November, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
In charge Coast Timber Depots.
Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 17th February, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid collection of oleographs in handsome gilt frames, handsome pier glasses (large size) celebrated "D. G. Fischel Sohne" genuine bentwood chairs, mechanical fountains, scented spray producer, fire and bugler brass safes, proof bedsteads, sewing machines, rolls of Brussel carpets, &c.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed by the consignees to sell by Public Auction on account of whom it may concern several invoices of merchandise at Marine-street, Fort No. 26 next room to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers.

A large and splendid assortment of oleographs in rich gilt frames, an invoice of celebrated "D. G. Fischel Sohne" genuine bentwood chairs of various designs.

Few new patent floral fountains, the most elegant and stylish, with a large size glass aquarium worked by a little motor.

Few spray producer apparatus.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 562 of 1880.

Kessowjee Jadowjee and others .....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Vasunjee Haridas and others .....Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1885, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Receiver appointed in this suit and pursuant to the decretal order, dated the 16th day of January, 1884, the following valuable landed property at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly consisting of three pieces, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Mango Senay-street, within the district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 753½ square yards or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 487, 488, and 492, and which said premises were bounded on the north by the house of Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and partly by the said Mango Senay-street, on the south partly by the house of Mr. Juggunath Gopall, and partly by the house of Mr Framjee Sorabjee, on the east partly by the house of Mr. Jewraj Baloo, and partly by the house of Mr. Jaitha Hunsraj, and on the west by the ground formerly belonging to the European General Hospital, but now of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MULJEE BHOOVANDASS BARBHAYA, Esq., Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office, No. 2 Hornby Row, or to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors for the plaintiffs, at their office, No. 79 Medows Street, Fort.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 serviceable pony dog-cart and a handsome roomy landau, and splendid Piano by Marcks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 of 1884.

WISHWANATH JUGGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 591, Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, VINAYEK VITTOJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 788, Girgaum Road aforesaid, and VISHWE-SHWAR VINAYEK, an infant residing with his father the said Vinayek Vittojee by his father and next friend the said Vinayek Vittojee .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAGHOBA MOROJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 73, Mughdut, outside the Fort of Bombay, executors of the last Will and Testament of JUGGONNATH MOROJEE, deceased, BALKRUSTNA VITTOBA of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in house No. 788, at Girgaum Road, Bombay, CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said two following defendants—SADASHEW VITTOJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 10, Coombertookda, Bombay, DINNANATH JUGGONNATH also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 788, Girgaum Road aforesaid, ANUNDRAO DINNANATH also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 694, Girgaum Road, Bombay, aforesaid, GAJANAN SADASHEW, WASSANTRAO SADASHEW and GOVIDRAO SADASHEW, infants, residing with their father the said Sadashew Wittoba at No. 10, Coombartookda, Bombay, their said father and guardian aditem the said Sadashew Wittoba.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court made in this suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1884, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1885, at 3 o'clock p.m., the following property viz:—

Lot 1.—An oart situate at Mahim of one and quarter wheel containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and sixty five square yards, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, bearing Collector's old No. 247, new No. 3929 and new Survey No. 12-2nd, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by public watercourse, on the north by an oart belonging to Balcrustna Jugonnath Kasar, and on the south by the oarts of Pandoo Zarcop and Trimbuck Sadashew Bhut, and which said oart is now in possession of the said Wishwanath Jugonnath and others. The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 12-11-1 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

And also on the premises on the same day, WEDNESDAY, the said 4th day of March 1885, at 5 p.m., the following property:—

Lot 2.—A plot of Foras Land consisting of eight pieces of salt Batty fields situate at Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and fifty nine square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 92, Collector's new No. 129,14, and new Survey No. 3-213, and bounded on the east by the fields belonging to Ganesh Kamat, on the west by the fields of Kolia Mucoood, on the north by the fields of Dewjee Sewa, and on the south by the fields of Mankia Nam Thacoor, and the said fields of Foras salt batty ground are now in the occupation of the said Wishwanath Jugoonath and others.

The above property is subject to the payment of Rs. 2-4-9 per annum to the Collector of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Church-gate-street, Fort, attorney for plaintiffs, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION Sale of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, also of horses, and carriages at Malabar Hill

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Grange" Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, comprising crotons, roses, ferns, &c., &c., the property of J. W. Dias, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plans are now on view. Also on the same day and at the same place at 8-30 a.m. a strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 strong pony cart by "Stephens."

1 handsome strong Australian gelding, 7 years old, 13-1, going in single and double harness.

1 handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old, 14-3, goes in saddle and single harness.

1 tent with chicks, &c., complete.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, &c. at the G.I.P Railway Boree Bunder Station.

On FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of lost luggage, unclaimed goods, &c. &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, brass plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, one firstrate cooking stove, with 100 coal or coke, a strong district tonga for pair together with harness, a strong useful country-bred horse, height 14-1 (with single harness) goes in harness and saddle and carries a lady, 1 cow with calf, 2 she-goats, 1 he-goat, and 1 she-kid, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tub and pots, &c., the property of E. WILKES, Esq. The same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hot water curry dishes, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c. handsome blackwood, and teakwood french-polished, and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces dining room arm chairs, dumbwaiter, whatnot, handsome circular, oval, and writing table easy folding reclining, long arm and drawing room chairs conversation sofas, Persian carpets a handsome Rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome four post bedstead campcots dressing and washing table, dressing glasses, cloths chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking stoves, first-rate oleographs with 100 coal or coke, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c.

At 2 P. M.

1. Strong useful, country bred horse 14.1½ height (with single harness) goes in harness and saddle and carries a lady.
1. Strong district tonga for pair together with harness.
1. Cow with calf, 2 she goats, 1 he goat, 1 she kid &c.

N.B. The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES at Abdool Rahaman's Stable at Belasis-road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large number of Persian and Arab horses suitable for chargers, hunters and hacks, the property of different dealers proceeding their native country.

The horses are now on view.

On MONDAY, the 9th and TUESDAY the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Barry Villa," Warden-road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished English household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schroder" in very good order, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "Thurston" with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and oil paintings, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Madras cane matting first rate sewing machine by "Singer" and (if not previously privately disposed of) a handsome English-built strong mail-phaeton by Anwerey, a handsome trong English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, a pair of strong bay Arab horses, a handsome strong Taboo pony, sets of plated and brass mounted English double harness, books, poultry, Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. J. BLANC.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m., on Monday the 9th.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1885.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

15 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs. and 8½ lbs.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
20 cases mogul prints.
2 ,, printed shawls,
30 ,, sherry wine.
15 ,, whisky.
30 ,, German beer in pints.
50 ,, preserve fruits.
2 ,, China fans.
3 cavalry saddles.
1 case best plated forks and spoons.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases leather belting just landed.
2 cases fancy gilt plain cards.
29 Westphalian hams.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Marcott & Co. and by order of Dawoodbhoy Keekabhoy ex s. s. Accomac.

DK—2-1 case sand glasses tin frames

AUCTION SALE of Old unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Compound No. 3, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th March, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Compound No. 3, Nesbit Road, Byculla:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old locomotive gear wagon iron work, lorry wheels, pumps, pipes, crab winches, wrought iron derricks, anvils, lifting jacks, rivets and bolts and sundry wrought and cast iron scrap.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BOILERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of) at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust Ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Meosajee Ebramjee—

3 double flue boilers by Galloway and Sons, 22 by 6, with Galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 6th inst sale commencing at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by His Highness The Thakore Saheb of Wudwan, very valuable and handsome carved and plain French-polished blackwood, teakwood and satinwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames handsome Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the same comprises a set of drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs lined velvet and embroidered gold, ottoman, sofas, chairs and easy chairs lined cretonne, octagon, pier, side and dressing and washband tables with marble tops and mirror attached, handsome writing tables with morocco top, gilt pier chairs, large size pier glasses in rich gilt frames, a handsome rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome sideboard with mirror back, large size round dining table, dining-room bentwood and arm chairs, reclining and sofa couches, brass and plated bedsteads complete, almira with plate glass door, hat stand with mirror back, cheval glass mahogany washhand stand, folding chairs, eight-light chandeliers, hanging vase lamps, handsome marble pillar, plaster of Paris figures, gilt and ormolu clock, rich table ornaments, flower vases, large size Brussels carpets, gilt centre stand, treble candelabras, gauze door curtains &c. &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Mahomedally.

About 62½ tons teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamul Shewbux.

Ex. s.s. Egerton.

150 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, marked, K L. In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of Grand Arsenal, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, superior glass and crockery ware, patent sewing machines, wearing apparel, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, carpets, kerosine oil cooking stoves, Engineer's and carpenters' tools, a suit of travelling bed, chairs and stool, &c., the property of W. MACE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 Bales grey Dhoties.
15 Cases prints.
5 Cases T Red Cambrics

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome new light Kesterton's shaped brougham
1 ,, English built light second hand mailphaeton
1 ,, new light glass fronted miniature Brougham
1 ,, pony cart

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a handsome light victoria with a stud bred bay gelding, an aviary with birds, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of ARNOLD WRIGHT, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road.

A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pullies, shaftings, bolts, nuts, wrought and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th March, 1885.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will receive attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.

ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.

CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

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A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL
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PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent R

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Further witnesses were called for the plaintiff. Tribhovan Tala, a Modh Bania of Sehore, said that according to the custom prevailing in the Bania caste a son could enforce a partition of ancestral and self-acquired property in his father's lifetime. Witness himself had separated from his father, in consequence of quarrels among the females, and on his father refusing to give him his share, he threatened to file a suit. But his paternal uncle intervened, and the father was at last persuaded to give witness his share. Witness then passed a release to his father. The witness mentioned among others a similar case of division between his uncle and his sons.

Tarachund Mukunjee, a Bania residing at Dhorajee, gave similar evidence on the question of custom. One of his brothers had compelled his father to make a division. The property was divided among the four sons in equal shares. The father got nothing, as he was very old—about 70 years of age—and besides he received a pension of Rs. 15 per month from the Gondal Durbar. Such cases of partition were common.

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, the witness said his father had eight houses and one shop. He did not know what he had made as a servant of the Gondal State. In all the cases of partition he knew of, the father got nothing. In the witness's case the father showed no inclination to take a share, but he would have got his share if he had wanted it. The witness proceeded to give his opinion that if a father was 70 years old the son could deprive him of his share. Witness's pay was Rs. 200 a year, and he was employed as a mehta.

A Kapole Bania named Joota Banarsey, who is a grocer living at Bhownuggur, was another witness examined on behalf of the plaintiff.

The court rose at 5 p. m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES.

THE following is the result of the drawing for the second ties :—

SINGLES.

C. A. Kemball.	vs.	A. F. Beaufort.
C. A. Turner.	vs.	W. Murray.
C. E. Minchin.	vs.	H. A. McA. Kerr.

DOUBLES.

N. Glazebrook. / F. Ward.	vs.	H. W. Raymond. / Carnegy.
Kerr. / Young.	vs.	A. K. Oliver. / F. F. Macartie.
C. A. Turner. / S. Fox.	vs.	Bye.

To be played off by Thursday evening.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. R. L. Page.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
WEDNESDAY, March 4.
6 p.m.—Shortened service and address.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Bretton Hall in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following Resolution was issued by the Bombay Government last night :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 624, dated 20th February 1885—Forwarding a letter No. 715, dated 14th idem, from the Collector of Kaira, who submits his report concerning the election and proposed nomination of members of the Taluka Local Boards in the Kaira District.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the persons proposed by the Collector to be nominated members of the various Taluka Boards in the Kaira District, and to appoint the officers named by the Collector to be Presidents of the different Boards.

2. The lists of elected members submitted by the Collector should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

3. The Governor in Council is glad to observe that the elections of members of Taluka Boards in the Kaira District have proved a marked success, the results being more satisfactory than those of any other district elections reported hitherto to Government. The interest displayed in the elections in Kaira, as evinced by the proportion of voters on the register who voted and by the number of candidates for the group seats on the Boards, was keener than was the case in any either of the other Gujarat Collectorates or of the Deccan and Konkan Districts concerning which reports have been received by Government. This would seem to be due in part to the intelligence of the prosperous and affluent cultivators and traders of the Kaira District and partly to the excellent arrangements made by the Collector, Mr. Spry, to lead the people to understand the object of the elections and to exercise the privilege which has been conferred upon them. Credit is justly attributable to the Collector and the officers serving under him for the success which has attended their efforts.

4. The total number of persons entered on the list of voters at the elections of representatives of groups on the Taluka Boards in the Kaira Collectorate is 10,336. The number who at the recent elections recorded their votes was 6,541, or 63·3 per cent. of the entire number. This proportion is largely in excess of the proportion of voters on the lists who attended the poll in the neighbouring districts of Ahmedabad and Broach where it was respectively 47·7 and 40 per cent. The percentage of persons entitled to the franchise who availed themselves of their right varied materially in the different talukas ranging from 76·2 in Nadiad and 76 in Borsad to 53 in Anand and 49·2 in Matar. It is not surprising that the proportion should be relatively small in a comparatively poor and backward taluka such as Matar, but it appears somewhat remarkable that in so wealthy and thriving a taluka as Anand with a constituency of 2,717 voters little more than one half of the registered voters should have attended the poll.

5. In many of the groups very strong interest was shown in the elections. In the Narsanda group of the Nadiad Taluka 91 per cent. of the registered voters gave their votes. In the Mahij group of the Mehmadabad Taluka 93·7 per cent. of the voters voted, and in the Wanthwali group of the same Taluka the percentage was 87. In the Pandoli and Anklav groups of the Borsad Taluka over 85 per cent. of the voters on the register exercised their right of voting. In other groups on the other hand the voting constituency displayed considerable apathy. In the Chipdi group of the Kapadvanj Taluka only 39·8 per cent. of the voters voted; in the Limbasi group of the Matar Taluka but 35 per cent. voted and in the Radu group of the same taluka the proportion was only 40·7 per cent. In the important Umreth group of the Anand Taluka only 48·9 per cent. of the persons entered on the list recorded votes.

6. No less than 923 candidates appeared to contest the 42 group seats, giving an average of 22¼ candidates for each seat as compared with 14 in the Ahmedabad District, 6 in Broach and 9 in Surat. In the A'nand Taluka the competition was extraordinarily severe, the number to candidates for the six group seats in that taluka being 633. For the Bhalaj group seat alone there were 160 aspirants, the successful candidate securing 78 votes whilst his 159 rivals between them obtained only 146 votes or less than one vote each on an average. In two other groups in the same taluka there were 159 and 146 candidates respectively. In but one instance, that of the Kachhai group in the Mehmadabad Taluka, was there an uncontested election, though in several cases only two candidates strove for the same seat.

7. Of the successful candidates 18 are revenue and police patels, 18 are land-holders, 4 are traders and 2 are pleaders. Several, however, of the patels and land-holders returned are also engaged in money-lending and business. The Patidars furnish the largest number (27) of elected members. Five Musalmans, 4 Banias and 3 Brahmans were returned. The elected representative who was returned by most votes (301) is by caste a Gosai. The Collector states concerning the elected members that he believes them to be "thoroughly representative as certainly they are influential" and from the description supplied of them it would seem that with few exceptions they are fairly well educated, intelligent and well-to-do.

8. The inamdar members would seem to have been judiciously selected by the holders of entire alienated villages. In the case of the inamdar member for the Matar Taluka the Collector should take action under Clause 3 of Section 24 of the Act, and report his action without delay for approval.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	14,140,820
Remitted from 1st April, 1884, to 28th Feb., 1885	11,921,300
Balance to be remitted from 1st March to 31st March, 1885	2,219,520

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of colour ed and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists' Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

MASSACRE OF THE INHABITANTS.

IT appears that when the Mahdi's men got into Khartoum a general massacre of the garrison with their wives and children followed. The dismal story is related with graphic force in the following extract from the telegram of the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent with Stewart's column at Abou Kru, near Metemmeh. The despatch is dated the 4th ult :—

"It appears on the best authority available that the fall of the ill-fated city was due entirely to the treachery of Faragh Pasha, who commanded General Gordon's Soudanee troops. This miscreant betrayed the city and its glorious defender on the morning of January 26. It is alleged that General Gordon had always mistrusted this man, treason having been proved against him on a previous occasion, in respect of which he was condemned to death. Gordon either doubting the effect which his execution would have upon the fidelity of the Soudanese troops, with whom he possessed great influence, or yielding in that spirit of generosity which so distinguished him to Faragh's reiterated prayers for pardon and professions of devotion, forgave him. For many months Faragh's conduct was above suspicion; but it is thought that fearing on the arrival of the English, punishment would overtake him, he entered into negotiations with the Mahdi, with the disastrous result which all the world must deplore. Be that as it may, one fact seems beyond doubt, that on January 26 he opened the gates of the city to the Mahdi's troops.

"I feel it my painful duty to record that, framing our belief on the most reliable testimony obtainable, we here have but little hope that the heroic General has survived the loss of the city which he for so many months had defended with such marvellous resolution. Evidence of the most circumstantial character takes the form of a positive statement, to the effect that upon hearing the unwonted commotion caused by the irruption of the False Prophet's troops into the streets of Khartoum, Gordon, rushing out of the palace to ascertain the cause, was slain upon the threshold. It appears further that, despite Gordon's cheering letter of the 29th December, announcing that Khartoum was 'all right,' the garrison had for a long time previous been suffering intense privation. This fact doubtless contributed to render the work of treason the more easy of accomplishment.

"The Mahdi's troops—the wild hunters of Kordofan and those Cossacks of the Soudan the Baggara horsemen—rushed in swelling hordes into the devoted city, and the word was given to slay. A massacre of indescribable ferocity followed. Those who had remained faithful to the gallant Englishman who had stood between them and the knife so long, regardless of age or sex, were ruthlessly butchered. The women, for the most part, were murdered in cold blood, and little children were spitted on the Arab spears in pure wantonness. All those relatives of the faithful five hundred under Nurai Pasha, who met and assisted us at Gubat, shared the general fate.

"From the accounts of an eye-witness who boarded Sir Charles Wilson's steamer on the return voyage from Khartoum, it would appear that 'for an entire day the streets of the city ran with blood;' but allowing for Oriental exaggeration, there can be no doubt that the scene of carnage which followed the entry of the Mahdi's fierce warriors into the city which had defied them so long was one of unparalleled horror since the days of Tamerlane. The bulk of the troops, however, willingly joined the Mahdi, and his chiefs speedily organized a complete system of defence for the city, throwing up outlying redoubts arranged on a sound military principle, and commanding the approaches of the city from all points. Into these outlying fortifications immense numbers of marksmen have been thrown, together with vast quantities of arms, cartridges and shells.

"If all this be as described, and the Mahdi be well supplied with provisions, the taking of Khartoum will be a most serious and arduous task, and will have to be conducted on those principles which govern the conduct of sieges in European warfare.

"While Sir Charles Wilson was on the island on which he found refuge after the loss of the steamer, he was visited by a friendly sheikh wearing the Mahdi's uniform, and who was in a position to give them the latest news from Khartoum. This news I have embodied above, the purport of it being to remove any doubt, if such existed, as to the fate of Gordon. This sheikh is also responsible for the statement that, had Wilson's force arrived two days earlier, Gordon would undoubtedly have been saved. The officers and men of Nurai Pasha's force were in a terrible state on hearing of the massacre of their families. When the news was broken to them they gave way to the wildest paroxysms of grief and rage, and at the present moment must be described as perfectly demoralized by the fearful blow which has fallen upon them."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Gakdul, telegraphing from Korti, confirms in the main the statements made above. He says :—"Unfortunately no doubt can now exist that General Gordon was among those massacred when Khartoum fell into the hands of the Arabs. Natives who escaped describe him as having been killed in coming out of his house to rally his faithful troops, who were taken by surprise. They were cut down to a man. For three days the part of the town was the scene of a merciless massacre. Even the women and children were not spared. All the notables, except the treacherous Pashas and their followers, were put to the sword. Gordon's steamers and luggers were seen lying beside the banks on the Omdurman side, which was occupied by rebels."

THE MAHDI'S LETTER: GENERAL GORDON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

The following telegram from Lord Wolseley, which was despatched from Korti, has been issued from the War Office :—

The following received from General Brackenbury:

"Kerbekan, February 11. Following is translation of a document found to-day by a private soldier of Duke of Cornwall's Light infantry, in a donkey's saddle-bag, about 400 yards behind the position we captured yesterday. Document begins :—'A copy of a letter received from the Governor-General of Berber to the Governor of the Section. In the name of God, etc, from Mahommed Kheir Abdullah Khog Fali, Emir General of Berber, to his friend Abdul Magid Abi El Delaleh. Salaam. After I left you that to-day, after the midday prayer, we received a letter from the faithful Khalifa Abdullah Eben Mahommed, in which he tells us that Khartoum was taken on Monday, the 9th Rabi, 1302, on the side of El Haoui, the following manner:—The Mahdi prayed upon his dervishes and his troops to advance against the fortifications, and entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour. They killed the traitor Gordon and captured the steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful and thank and praise God for his unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you. Tell your troops.' (Document ends.) It is dated the 13th Rabi, etc. On it is written received Friday 20th Rabi. Shall continue my advance to-morrow.' (Brackenbury's message ends.) The 9th Rabi is the 26th January."

THE RESCUE OF SIR CHARLES WILSON'S PARTY.

Lord Wolseley sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War from Korti on February 9:—"Sir Charles Wilson's steamer has returned, having left Gubat early on morning of the 6 inst. General Stewart's wound doing well. Sir Charles Wilson's party all safe. Lord Charles Beresford, in a steamer, brought him back, having engaged enemy's battery within three miles of island on which Wilson's party were landed. In action with battery, enemy's round shot went through steamer's boiler; Beresford had to anchor under fire until he repaired boiler. Wilson, with his four guns, ammunition, and party, landed from island on right bank and marched down stream opposite battery, and came into action, helping with Beresford's fire on battery in keeping enemy's fire down. Towards sunset Wilson marched down river about three miles, and halted for night. Beresford joined them in the morning, having again engaged enemy's battery in passing it, and brought them safely to Gubat. Edwin Curnow, second-class petty officer, killed; Lieutenant E. Van Koughnet, Royal Navy, wounded (flesh wound in thigh); and two English and four natives wounded or scalded in engine-room when shot went through boiler. I cannot speak too highly of plucky manner in which Lord C. Beresford acted on this occasion. Indeed all his party, and that under Sir C. Wilson, behaved admirably, and with the usual determination of Englishmen."

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent, writing from Abou Kru, near Metemmeh, on the 4th ult. says :—

From an interview which I have had with Lord Charles on his arrival, I am enabled to furnish you with the following detailed account of the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson's party, and the gallant manner in which it was effected, under circumstances of the gravest peril. Lord Charles Beresford left Gubat on the evening of the 1st of February. The night passed without incident. On the morning of the 2nd three Sakeeyahs were wounded; but the enemy made no display in force. At daybreak on the 3rd large bodies of hostile Arabs were descried on the west bank, while a little further up the river a small fort became visible. At this time the steamer was within three miles of the small island upon which Sir Charles Wilson and his comrades were anxiously awaiting the rescuing party. Notwithstanding the impending danger, Lord Charles Beresford determined to persevere in his course, and, boldly putting on steam, ran the gauntlet of the fort. Before the vessel could get clear, however, a murderous fire from heavy guns, which were admirably served by the rebel artillerymen was opened upon it, and was accompanied by a perfect hailstorm of well-directed Remington bullets. This terrific fire from the Remingtons immediately took effect. Lieutenant E. Van Koughnet, of the Royal Navy, was wounded in the thigh, and Petty Officer Edwin Curnow was killed. Almost at the same moment that these casualties occurred a couple of Krupps were unmasked in the fort, and brought to bear with more than ordinary accuracy upon the small craft.

To this redoubted fusillade the guns of the steamer replied, while the picked shots who were on board covered the hostile gunners.

So well was discipline maintained, and so firm were our brave fellows, that their guns produced almost instantaneous effect, and the fire being well sustained the steamer was able to make some progress; and a few moments later a cheer from the crew announced the fact that Sir C. Wilson and his party had been sighted. The exclamation had scarcely left their lips when a well-directed round shot from the battery crashed through the vessel's side. A loud explosion followed, and for a few minutes all was confusion on board; dense volumes of steam burst from the hold, and the cry went up that the vessel was sinking. Even at this most terrible moment the discipline which has made the name of English seamen and soldiers famous all the world over was not found wanting. Bursting through the clouds of steam, the officers penetrated the engine-room, and an examination made under the most trying circumstances showed that the missile from the battery had torn through the boiler. Two English stokers and several natives were severely injured by the explosion. In the meanwhile the vessel slowly drifted on to a sandbank, 600 yards from the fort. Here Lord Charles Beresford decided to anchor while Chief Engineer Benbow repaired the boiler. On deck the guns were briskly served, and a well-directed and sustained fire was poured into the battery, and after a while the hostile fire, which had been growing gradually fitful and wild, totally ceased. In the engine-room the work of reparation was carried on with unflagging vigour; but despite every effort upwards of three hours elapsed before the damaged boiler was repaired. In the meanwhile the enemy was not idle in repairing the damage which our men had inflicted on their works, and almost before our repairs were completed their batteries reopened fire. Welber and Keppel, who, in common with all their comrades, had behaved throughout in the most gallant fashion, with two splendidly directed shots again silenced the enemy's fort.

Sir Charles Wilson, who had witnessed the early progress of this unequal contest, with feelings which can be better imagined than described, naturally judging from the evident fact that the vessel had dropped her anchor, that she had sustained some grave injury, with that boldness and resolution which characterized his conduct at the battle outside Gubat, immediately decided to take an active part in the combat, and extend a hand to the relieving expedition.

Hastily marshalling his small force, he succeeded after a desperate effort in effecting a landing, with his four guns, from the island on to the east bank of the river. Marching down the stream in the face of the enemy's battery, he brought his guns into position, and opened fire upon it. So well were his guns served, and so valuable was his intervention, that in a comparatively short space of time the enemy's battery was put to silence for the third time. Having effected this result, Sir Charles Wilson abandoned the position he had taken up, and, marching some distance further in the direction of Lord Charles Beresford, bivouacked for the night. Those on board the steamer passed the night in deep silence, being quite undisturbed by the enemy on the opposite bank. The boiler having been refilled, a successful effort was made to get up steam, and at dawn on the morning of the 4th inst the steamer slipped silently past the fort. This movement was very quickly discovered, and heavy volleys, both from cannon and musketry, were sent after the boat. The English fire, however, was reserved for 200 yards, when the Gardner guns replied with effect. Still the Arabs stood to their guns, but the steamer soon escaped beyond their range, and shortly afterwards dropped anchor. When passing close to the fort the nuggar which was being towed in the wake of the steamer was boarded by and got off by Keppel. While executing this bold exploit a ricochet bullet from the fort struck him, but I am happy to say without inflicting any injury to speak of. It was, however, a providential escape. Lord Charles Beresford soon afterwards embarked Sir Charles Wilson and his party. I need hardly say that the greetings between the two commanders and their respective comrades were of the heartiest character. No further incident disturbed the progress of the rescuers and rescued, who arrived at Abou Kru at sundown, their arrival being hailed with frenzied delight on the part of those in camp.

From a further interview with Lord Charles Beresford, the correspondent learned that the fire directed on the steamer from the battery was of the heaviest possible character.

For 20 minutes the iron rain was poured upon the ship. It was utterly unlike anything those on board had ever experienced. Our fire, too, was most exceptional, as is evidenced by the enormous quantity of ammunition expended. Our casualties were two killed and nine wounded; while of General Gordon's auxiliary force, who originally manned the steamers, two were killed and twenty wounded. Seeing the unequal nature of the contest, it is certain that the enemy must have been lost for the Gardner machine-guns which, on this as on so many former occasions, proved simply invaluable; as for upwards of twenty-four hours the vessel, which, as I stated, is of the paper-sheathed type, was under construction, lay exposed to the murderous fire from the enemy's battery. It is generally felt that the combined dash and boldness which characterized Beresford's performance in this difficult and dangerous task has added immensely to his already high reputation.

The following detailed report made by Lieutenant Stuart-Wortley, who accompanied Sir Charles Wilson to Khartoum, has been forwarded to us from the War Office :—

We went in steamers with Sir Charles Wilson to Khartoum on the 28th of January, having had to tow Halil under heavy fire of rifle guns and musketry. Heavy fire opened on us from Tuti Island, Omdurman, and Khartoum. We could not land under opposition, so turned round and ran down the enemy's positions. The defeat of the troops was decisive, and owing to the fact that we entirely surrounded them before commencing the attack their only way of escape was by swimming the river. The numbers of the fugitives who escaped was very small. The force will advance some miles farther to-morrow. The guns spiked by Colonel Stewart have been found buried at Berti.

Reuter's correspondent with the column was severely wounded during the engagement. He was, however, able to send on an account of the fighting, which agrees in the main with what is stated above.

THE NEW EXPEDITION TO THE SOUDAN.

BY Friday, Feb. 6, the Cabinet had been brought together from all parts of the country, and till Monday it remained in something like continuous session, when it was decided that it was necessary for the maintenance of England's position in Egypt and in the East that her power should be vindicated by the defeat of the Mahdi at Khartoum. This decision was communicated to Lord Wolseley, to whom was left the responsibility of deciding how it is to be carried out. The final result of the deliberations is that three battalions of the Guards and some other regiments, making in all a force of at least 7,000 men, have been ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation. The expedition is to assemble at Suakin and thence to march across the desert to Berber. There it will meet Lord Wolseley, though not, it is feared, till about the middle of May. In the meantime great progress has been made with the despatch of the supplementary field force. It appears probable that the total force concentrated round the second or third week in March will not fall far short of ten thousand men. This number is inclusive of four native Indian regiments—three of infantry and one of cavalry—and also the seven or eight thousand Egyptian troops, mainly men who are at present holding Osman Digna's followers at bay there. According to the present arrangements, which are liable to change, the following regiments will either go to the front or take the place of others in doing garrison duty. There is doubt as to whether those marked with an asterisk will go to Suakin or take garrison duty in Lower Egypt :—

Troops, and Present Station.	Strength.
1st Batt. Coldstreams, Wellington Barracks	840
3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards, Windsor	834
2nd Batt. Scots Guards, Wellington Barracks	840
20th Hussars, Aldershot	281
5th Royal Irish Lancers, Dublin	250
3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade, Aldershot	800
1st Dorsetshire Regiment, Chatham	916
* 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, Gibraltar	750
* 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Gibraltar	800
* 1st Shropshire Regiment, Malta	800
10th Company Royal Engineers, Chatham	146
Telegraph Company Royal Engineers, Aldershot	100
1st Devonshire Regiment, Newry.	
1st Cheshire, Portland.	
1st Yorkshire, Cairo	600
2nd East Surrey, Cairo	600
2nd Sussex, Cairo	700
7th and 12th Companies, Commissariat, Aldershot	250
Three Indian Native Infantry Regiment, each say	700
One Indian Native Cavalry Regt.	500

Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V. C., K. C. B., has been appointed to the important command of the expedition to open up the Suakin-Berber route and to co-operate with Lord Wolseley's force. Brevet Major-General Fremantle has been appointed to command the brigade of Guards ordered to Egypt; and Major-General Greaves has received the appointment of Chief of the Staff.

The Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief has approved of the following appointments on the staff of the division under orders to Suakin :—Colonel G. F. Gilder, Aide-de-camp to the Queen, half-pay, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Colonel D. S. Warren, Commanding 7th Regimental District, to be Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Major R. H. L. Anstruther, half-pay, to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Coke Collis, Royal Irish Rifles, to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

In view of the withdrawal of troops from stations throughout provinces, a number of volunteer commanding officers have placed their battalions at the service of the Government for garrison or any other public duty rendered necessary. Those offers have come from all parts of Great Britain. Among the Metropolitan corps the 6th Middlesex (St. George's) and the 16th Middlesex (London Irish) have already been formally placed at the disposal of the authorities of the Home district by their commanding officers. The St. George's, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Bird, number, according to the latest returns issued, some 430 efficients, and are attached to the King's Royal Rifle Corps. The London Irish, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ward, are a strong battalion, numbering about 820 efficients, and are attached to the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

AUSTRALIAN OFFER OF TROOPS AND GUNS.

The troops offered by the New South Wales Government to her Majesty's Government, through the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, for service in the Soudan, consist two batteries of the Permanent Field Artillery of New South Wales with ten sixteen-pounder guns properly horsed; also an effective and disciplined battalion of infantry five hundred strong; the artillery to be under command of Colonel Roberts, R.A., and the whole force under command of Colonel Richardson. Commandant of the Military Forces in New South Wales, the Colonial Government undertaking to land the force at Suakin within thirty days from embarkation. This offer has been accepted.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In addition to the Reserve men belonging to the regular forces there is a probability of some Volunteer troops being employed for garrison or any other public duty deemed necessary. A number of Volunteer commanding officers throughout Great Britain have already placed their battalions at the service of the Government for such purposes. In the metropolis the work entailed upon the regular troops quartered in the different barracks has been rendered rather severe of late owing to the large increase in the number of men placed on sentry duty since the recent dynamite explosions. In many instances sentries have been doubled and others posted at public buildings hitherto under the protection of the police alone. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward has formally placed the 16th Middlesex (London Irish), a corps numbering over 800 efficients, at the disposal of the Home District authorities. A similar step has also been taken by Lieutenant Colonel S G. Bird, commanding the 6th Middlesex (St. George's), who are 400 strong.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF MASSOWA.

THE hired Italian transport Gottardo arrived at Suakim on Feb. 8 from Massowa, where, on the 5th, the Italian Admiral on board the man-of-war Garibaldi hoisted the Italian flag. The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs :—In face of the determination of the Italians to occupy the town, and the force at their disposal, the Egyptian authorities attempted no resistance, but confined themselves to handing in a stringent protest, maintaining the rights of the Sultan. These rights were recognized by the Italians by allowing the Turkish flag to float alongside that of Italy. A battalion of Bersaglieri and a battry of artillery were landed and took possession of the town. There was no excitement whatever among the population. The French gunboat Renard watched Massowa, and, having witnessed the proceedings of the Italians at once steamed away to Perim, which is the nearest telegraph station to Massowa, to send the news to Paris. The Italians will in no way interfere with civil authorities at Massowa, but will occupy the forts conjointly with the small Egyptian garrison there. The effect throughout the Eastern Soudan of the occupation of Massowa by the Italians is expected to be decidedly good, and it is belived that it will materially strengthen our position and influence, as the natives are slow to discriminate between the different nationalities of Christeadom.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that he has just received from an absolutely trustworthy source at St. Petersburg the following important information, which completes that contained in a former despatch :—

"The Russians are within forty miles of Herat. Strong assurances have been given to the English Ambassador that they do not intend to occupy Herat; but certain facts derived from the Central Asiatic Department prove what those assurances are worth. The chiefs of that Government office say—and there is some truth in their assertion—that the people of Herat are tired of having no settled government and belonging to no civilized State in particular. They have consequently manifested a desire for the protectorate of the Czar, so that the Russian Administration may bring them law and order. No direct application of the kind has, however, as yet been made to the Russian authorities. The latter declare that if fromally petitioned by the population of Herat to occupy their territory, Russia cannot refuse. All this is plausible enough; but it is only part of the truth. The Russian Government have sent skilled agents, money, and presents to Herat. These agents have strict injunctions not to set to work distributing the money and presents they have with them before receiving fresh instructions. It is evident, moreover, that will depend upon the course of events in Egypt, those instructions will be issued, and Herat will share the fate of Merv. Contracts are already being prepared for new bagpage-waggons for the Herat corps. That corps, which, as already stated, is within forty miles of its destination. The nature of the assurances tendered by M. de Giers to the British Ambassador on the evening in question, and of satisfactory answers being given by Lord Granville and the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to any questions on the subject that may be put to them in Parliament, but, adds my informant, "mark my words—the occupation of Herat by Russia will be an accomplished fact before the English Government discover that they have once more been hoodwinked by Muscovite diplomacy."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the Afghan Frontier Commission, says:—I may mention that a short time ago a thoroughly competent person informed me of another extraordinary incident with the Afghan Frontier Commission—an incident that did not make a very pleasant impression on the Russians at the time. It was stated that Sir Peter Lumsden on his way to the Mugbab passed through Persian Sarakhs, and although the Russian Governor of the Transcaspian, General Komaroff, went to Russian Sarakhs, just on the other side of the river, on purpose to meet him, the English Commissioner did not pay the expected visit to the Russian Governor-General, but continued on his journey. This I was told, would hardly have been noticed, had not certain Anglo-Indian newspapers complained subsequently that Colonel Alikhanoff, the chief of the Merv district, had not paid a visit to General Lumsden when at or near Penjdeh on the Murghab, being then, according to English views, on Afghan territory. But if General Lumsden did not call upon the Governor-General, Colonel Alikhanoff's superior, say the Russians, it could hardly be any matter for remark that Colonel Alikhanoff did not pay his respects to the English General. In fact, I am told that Colonel Alikhanoff was invited to Penjdeh by the native governor of that place for a conference, and that the Colonel refused to go as far as that city.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A DUTCH steamer which left the Congo on the 21st of January brings a contradiction of the report that the Portuguese had hoisted their flag at the mouth of the great river. The Portuguese abandoned their intention, it is said, in consequence of the emphatic protest of the commander of an English gunboat. Against this statement, however, must be set the official announcement by the Governor of Angola to the Lisbon Cabinet that he took possession of both banks of the river between the 5th and 8th of January.

A telegram has been received by the *Western Morning News* from its special correspondent in the Cameroons, on the West Coast of Africa, announcing that the Germans have succeeded in annexing the whole Cameroon range down to the English territory at Ambos Bay, and the feeling of irritation among the natives is so great that further severe fighting is anticipated. Mr. Hewitt, the British Consul on that station, is so ill that he is returning to England, and his duties during his absence will be performed by the Vice-Consul (Mr. White.)

The correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* on the Cameroons River gives some curious particulars of a visit to four of the African "kings"—Quadjo, Quadjovi, Folli Ajoada, and Lawson—in the Little Popo district. Each of these so-called kings claims to be the ruler of the district, and has a number of partisans who profess allegiance to him; but, notwithstanding this rivalry, they usually live at peace with each other. The correspondent's first visit was to Quadjo, an old man nearly ninety years of age, who was found lying on a bed with the whole of one side of his body paralyzed. He passed the earlier part of his life in Brazil, and has a great reputation on the coast for integrity and energy; but was so prostrated by illness when the correspondent saw him that he could only point with a melancholy look to his paralyzed side. Quadjovi is only a few months younger than Quadjo, and the correspondent had to wait while he was dressing to receive him. His costume was a toga, a white cap like those worn by women in Europe, and on the top of it a lilac-coloured chimney-pot hat. Notwithstanding this grotesque dress he looked "very dignified," and addressed some polite questions to his visitor about the health of the Emperor William. In the afternoon the correspondent went to Lawson, who received him in a grey hat, a sky-blue toga, top-boots, and white stockings which reached half-way up his thigh and were held up with garters. He was accompanied by a suite of about thirty negroes, who laughed uproariously when he made a joke. After a brief conversation, which consisted mainly in an exchange of compliments, the correspondent proceeded to Gredji, the residence of the fourth "king," Folli Ajoada. He wore a white toga, a night-cap with a black silk hat on it, and Roman sandals on his bare feet. Although was nearly sunset, Folli Ajoada ordered a tattered umbrella to be opened and held over his head during the interview, and after it was over he treated his visitor to some bottled beer.

THE HANLAN-CLIFFORD BOAT-RACE.

THE Hanlan-Clifford boat-race, for a stake of £1,000, which has been looked forward to by lovers of asquatics on both side of the world, was roved on Feb. 6 over the Paramatta River Championship course. The *Sportsman* says :—"Every place from which it was possible to view the contest was occupied by spectators, an immense number of whom assembled. The steamers which accompanied the contestants were so crowded that places were at a premium. In Sydney itself the day was generally observed as a holiday, and the concourse of sightseers was larger than anything ever seen before by the colonists. The Halan-Clifford match of Saturday was the second on the Paramatta River in which the Canadian has taken part. On the previous occasion, it will be remembered, he was rather easily defeated by Beach, of Dapto. On Saturday Hanlan was in the very best of condition, having taken the utmost care over his training, and he was the very picture of health. Clifford is thirty-two years of age and scaled 12st. 10lb., Hanlan's weight being 10st. 10lb. Almost immediately after the signal for starting had been given the Canadian went to the fore, and did not seem to be in the slightest degree troubled afterwards. He won very easily by seven lengths, amidst great applause; and he is now proclaimed throughout Australia to have once more secured the title of Champion of the World. Our correspondent cables that the win was an exceedingly easy one, and that Clifford is evidently no match whatever for the Toronto sculler."

A SAD SOUVENIR OF GORDON.

IN the little copy of General Gordon's favourite work, which bears the inscription, "From C. E. Gordon, 8 I. 84," and which General Gordon gave the present writer (in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) as he bade him what now proves to have been his last farewell at Southampton, there were two pages doubled down by the giver; one of these is Chapter xxix. of Book III. It is headed "How in the time of tribulation God is to be invoked and blessed." The chapter may well be reproduced:—

Blessed, O Lord, be Thy name for ever, who hast been pleased that this trial and tribulation should come upon me.

I cannot fly from it; but I must of necessity fly to Thee, that Thou mayest help me and turn it to my good.

Lord, I am now in tribulation, and my heart is not at ease, but I am much harassed with my present suffering.

And now, beloved Father, what shall I say? I am brought into great straits; save me from this hour.

But for this cause came I unto this hour, that Thou mightest be glorified when I shall be effectually humbled and by Thee delivered.

May it please Thee, O Lord, to deliver me; for, poor wretch that I am, what can I do and whither shall I go without Thee?

Give me patience, O Lord, yet once again.

Help me, my God, and I shall not fear, how much so ever I be oppressed.

And now, in the midst of these things, what shall I say? Lord, Thy will be done. I have well deserved to suffer tribulation and be heavy laden.

I must without doubt bear it, and would it were with patience, till the storm be overpast and it be better.

But Thine almighty hand is able to take away from me this trial also, and to moderate its violence, lest I wholly sink under it, as Thou hast often heretofore dealt with me, my God, my mercy.

And how much the more difficult this is to me, so much the easier to Thee is this change of the right hand of the Most High.

And on the next page there are two passages worthy to be quoted along with these :—

Thou must not judge according to thy present feeling. Nor must thou dwell upon nor take any trouble, whencesever it comes, as if all hope were gone of being delivered out of it. Think not thyself wholly forsaken, although for some time I have sent thee some tribulation or withdrawn from thee the consolation which thou desirest; for this is the way to the Kingdom of Heaven.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN AND THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

ON Feb. 12 the *Times* published by the request of the committee of the Northbrook Indian Club the following statement :—"As some misapprehension has arisen with reference to the dinner proposed to be given by the Northbrook Indian Club to Lord Ripon, the committee desire to explain the circumstances under which they invited his lordship. The club is in no sense political; its members represent all shades of opinion, and it has been in the habit of entertaining distinguished men connected with, or to be connected with, India without reference to their political views upon English or Indian questions. Such entertainments have been, in fact, looked upon as personal compliments to men of position, and no question as to the policy of their public acts has hitherto been raised. Further, it is a rule of the club that no controversial topics are to be introduced on such occasions, a rule which is strictly enforced. In these circumstances the committee consider that a departure from the establish ed custom, by omitting to entertain a Viceroy on his return from Inda, would introdu

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

WITH the exception of a recovery of ¼ in Consols to 98¼, Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date gives no change whatever; and in the produce markets dulness remains the prevailing feature, Linseed being partially 3d., Rapeseed 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, closed quieter, except for Surats which were steady. The day's sales were estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and in spot quotations while a reduction of 1-16d. is made in Mid-Uplands, Good Fair Omra and Fine Broach are advanced 1-16d. Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower in near positions, but unaltered for distant. From New York prices are unchanged at 11 7-16 cents for ready, 11·71 for July, and 11·65 cents. per lb. for June shipment. The receipts to date are:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Three days' receipts.....	17,000	23,000	47,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,381,000	4,326,000	4,945,000

As regards the ultimate outturn of the American crops Messrs. Ellison and Co. of Liverpool write as follows at the time last mail left:—"People no longer talk of 6,200,000, nor do they hint at the possibility of only 5,400,000, but there are still rival advocates of figures varying from 5,600,000 to 6,000,000. Messrs. Neill are still confident that their estimate of 5,600,000 will not be exceeded, and they are supported by a number of very good authorities. But the general public has not yet accepted less than 5,800,000, and the effect of a 5,600,000 crop has certainly not been discounted."

The Cotton market here to-day has been quite stagnant, scarcely a single operation for export having transpired. The inquiry from home remains limited in the extreme, and while that is the case there is no inducement to cover in sales now that February shipments are over. Prices are Re. 1 per candy lower on the part of sellers, but at that decline are still nominal. The following are to-day's quotations:—

	F. G. F. Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready..Rs. 150	163	172	
Omras ..... „ 180-3	190-3	197-9	207
Broach, March	226-8		
Dholleras, April-May	198	203	210

In WHEAT there is next to nothing doing at the moment, and prices are almost nominal. Arrivals continue liberal and samples of new Crop are beginning to come in, the quality of which is as yet, however, somewhat irregular.

SEEDS are quiet all round, and quite unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS exhibit no quotable change. In the existing dulness in produce shippers are naturally indifferent about making engagements, especially as an idea prevails that some of the transports now taken up by Government will come back on this market in the course of another five or six weeks. Rates are as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool.....	26s. 3d.	25s.
Continent.....	28s. 3d.	25s.
Open Charter.....	24s.	25s.
Havre	26s. 3d.	26s.
Antwerp	25s.	
Marseilles	28s. 3d.	
Trieste-Venice	32s. 6d.	

COALS show an extremely quiet tone, not so much from any pressure to sell on the part of importers as indifference on the part of buyers. Davison's March shipment has been done at Rs. 15-4, and Cardiff is quoted the same.

PIECE-GOODS remain as dull as ever. We ought now under ordinary circumstances to be experiencing an active demand, but stocks at all the leading up-country markets seem in excess of requirements and the off-take here is accordingly on a minimum scale. Prices if anything tend easier.

EXCHANGE.—We opened in sterling at a reduction of 1-16d. from yesterday's top rates for short dated bank paper, but no change in the quotations for private bills, and no movement in the position has occurred during the day. The tone remains weak to a degree owing to the limited amount of bills making, and unless more activity in exports upervenes there seems every probability of rates going back again. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 24-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 27-32d. nom.	„
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 3-16d.	„
Francs „ „	2·02	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very quiet and very little has been done during the day. Quotations are:—Fours Rs. 96⅝, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99½.

SHARES are quiet all round. In Spinning Mills, however, prices are no lower, on the contrary some few of the leading Companies, such as the Manockjee Petit, Jewraz Balloo, and Oriental are quoted Rs. 5 higher, Mofussil press shares have recovered to Rs. 382½, other things are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	456
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. ..	322½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	850
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	140
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,140
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	295
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	4½	230
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	880
Dholleras P. & G. Co..	3-0	300	300	12	760
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1185
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,825
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	..	450
Khandesh Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	270
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	137½
Mofussil Co.	3 125	400	400	Rs. 30	382½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	187½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	500	10	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	..	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	605
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 181	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	380
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	415
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Budweira Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Connaght Mills	810	500	500	..	215
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,000	..	725
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	2674
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,750	1,000	25	555
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	9,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	250
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	605
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,150
Ispl. Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	..	880
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	405
Jaffer Ali Sons. Co. ..	1,34	5	5	Rs. 40	990
Jewraz Bhalloo	1, 0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960xd
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	870
Jamsee Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	131 xd.
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100	2,825
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Manockjee Petit's....	4,000	1,000	400	Rs. 50	1,1 0
Mamgoon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,380
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
nigamCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	120
New Great Eastern ...	1 800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	945
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	491
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5 0	400	400	Rs. 10	175
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	120
Queen Spinning....	800	1,000	1,000	..	785
ipon.....	641	1,000	1,000	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,350
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	525
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Scawfell, 1,493 tons, Captain J Stanhope, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain Collins, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and one hundred ten deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,753 tons, Captain John B Rose, arrived yesterday in harbour from Cardiff, (4th ultimo) with a cargo of 2,833 tons coal, and the following passengers:—Mr Crowder, 4 and one ayah. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Commilla 549 tons, Captain J Macfadyen, arrived yesterday in harbour from Kurrachee, (28th ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col G E Jacobs Mr and Mrs Hopkins and 2 children, Conductor and Mrs Sincock and one child, Mr and Mrs Bartley and 3 children, and 85 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Commilla (s).....	Macfadyen..	Kurrachee, Feb. 28.
	Mameluke (s)	Rose	Cardiff, Feb. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Werneth Hall	Collins	Kurrachee.
	Scawfell (s)	Stanhope ...	Hull.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Flamsteed, Roberston, Dunkirk via Canal.
„ King Arthur, Raffin, Colombo and Hongkong.
„ Inchborva, Eno, Marseilles via Canal.
„ Bengore Head, Clamont, Trieste, Venice, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Arethus for Genoa.
„ Commilla, for Coast and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

River Indus s—100 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, Pestonjee and Co; 101 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 75 cases whisky, D Cowasjee 50 cases whisky, S Hormusjee Brothe
Sinclair s—70 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Persia s—4 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

River Indus s—5 cases wine, H Nelbel and Co; 30 cases pale ale, Benn Ashley and Co.
Bretton Hall s—50 cases Burkes stout, D Cowasjee.
Werneth Hall s—50 cases Burkes stout, D Cowasjee; 6 hogsheads Burkes stout, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—7 cases port claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Chusan s—375 boxes composition candles, E Samsoodeen.
Cathay s—50 cases whis y, Pinjson and Co; 40 cases beer, Bomanjee Manakjee.
Kangra s—125 drums varnish and raw linseed oil, Nuzerally Surafally, 8 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmall; 250 drums boiled linseed; Abdool Kareem; 58 drums paints, Abdool Kader A Hussen.
Luscinda s—10 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Aston Hall s—9 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Verona s—3 packages glassware, E W Pudumsee; 6 cases confectionery, T Abdool Hussen Attaree.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Elginshire s—483 teak squares, Wallace and Co.

FROM ANTWERP

Chusan s—12 packages crystal glassware, D Dewjee.

FROM COCONADA.

Chunda s—11 packages horns, J Essa.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—50 cases brandy, Kerrawala and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Jones, Lieut, 1st M Inf.

MARCH 2.

Edwards, Apoth, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Gunning, Col, Staff Corps, Comt Dept, to join, from England.
Robinson, Surg-Maj, from leave, from England.
Day, Capt, R E, from leave, from England.
Cooke, Maj, 1st Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.
Murphy, Surg-Maj, on duty, from England.

MARCH 3.

Badgley, Lieut-Col, Survey of India, on duty, from Pauch Mahals.
Rouse, Brig Surg, on leave, from Ludhiana.
Morton, Lieut-Col, 14th Hussars.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Singleton, Lieut-Col, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Westmacott, Maj, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Reilly, Capt, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Thompson, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim
Aitken, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Emerson, Surg, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Custance, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Carter, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Edwards, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.
Burness, Surg, 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Suakim.

MARCH 2.

Ruggles, Sub-Insp. Army Educ on duty, to Poona.
Wilkinson, Capt, R E, on duty, to Suakim.
Romilly, Capt, R E, on duty, to Suakim.
Newman, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Suakim.
Smyth, Surg, I M D, on duty, to Suakim.
Shakespear, Maj, Staff Corps, on duty, to Suakim.
Stewart, Maj, Staff Corps, on duty, to Suakim.
Bayley, Lieut, Marine Bat, on duty, to Suakim.
Gillespie, Brig Gen Qrmr Genl, on duty, to Kurrachi.

MARCH 3.

Burridge, Capt, R A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Meadows, Surg-Gen, on duty, to Mhow.
Gunning, Col, S C, Comt Dept, to join, to Madras.
Carnegy, Lieut R A, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Sena, Apoth Sub M D, on duty, to Suakim.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 4.

The ranges at Cooria are reserved for "C." Company on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. for class-firing. All members of the Company who have not completed their class-firing are requested to be present.

The Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup will be fired for on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Distances—200, 500 and 700 yards; seven shots at each distance; regulation position and targets. Ammunition free and 2 sighting shots at each distance.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—Vol. W. R. Searn and Vol. T. Wood to C. Company, Cadets P. Mahon and J. Kilbane to R. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

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Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes:—"Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time."

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N. LAZARUS,

OCULIST-OPTICIAN.

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THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, out to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43 Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will MOVE to MALABAR POINT on FRIDAY, 6th instant, after his return from Poona.

G. H. R. HART,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Parel, 3rd March, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURN—February 5, at 17, Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, the wife of Colonel J. Burn, B. S. C., of a son.
FOX—February 14, at Clifton near Bristol, the wife of Charles Edward Fox, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and of Bombay, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOK—February 27, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cook, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORLEY—February 27, at Delhi, the wife of T. S. Morley, C. E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

EVANS—February 26, at Etawah, of pneumonia, the infant daughter of Mr. A. C. Evans, Irrigation Branch, N.-W. P.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

THE recall of General Brackenbury's column from the neighbourhood of Abu Hamed is a measure of prudence, and even of military necessity, which will meet with the general approval of military men. It is a matter of surprise the step was not taken sooner, for the column of two thousand men, while a hundred miles from its base, was not strong enough to inflict any decisive defeat on the enemy in that quarter, and was itself in a position of considerable peril. With the Mahdi's scouts already north of Gakdul, Lord Wolseley's three thousand men at Korti are in need of the help of the two columns detached while Khartoum was still held in play by the great body of the Soudanese men in arms. We yesterday learned that General Sir Redvers Buller had arrived at Korti, and though it was not expressly stated that he was accompanied by the column which had retired with him from Gubat and Abuklea to Gakdul, yet it almost amounts to a certainty that he did not leave his men behind him when he set out to traverse the ninety miles which separated him from head-quarters. The movement of concentration which we predicted when it was ascertained that Metammeh was too strong to be attacked, as was intended on the 15th February, is now being effected, though it must be admitted somewhat tardily. Doubtless in a few days we shall hear that the movement which is in progress will carry Lord Wolseley's whole force from Korti back to Wady Halfa. The position at Korti was chosen solely because it gives access by the route across the Bayuda desert *viâ* the Gakdul wells to Metammeh on the Nile. Now that it is found that Metammeh cannot be taken by a *coup de main* there is no immediate object to be gained by persevering in the endeavour to reach Khartoum. Korti has no value as a strategical position. It has the disadvantage of lengthening the lines of communication with Egypt to a dangerous extent. Reinforcements and supplies cannot be sent by the long reaches of the Upper Nile while the water is at its present low level. Lord Wolseley, who is far too practical a soldier to stake the safety of his army upon a question of sentiment, will almost as a matter of course retire on Wady Halfa, and materially shorten the distance which separates him from his supplies and supports. If the object of the campaign be really to smash the Mahdi, this strategic retreat may prove conducive to that end. The Mahdi having assumed towards Islam the position of a Prophet-reformer sent by Allah to smite the infidel and revive religion cannot well stand still. He must move on, and fulfil his destiny. If Lord Wolseley elects to wait for him in a strong military position on the confines of Egypt, we shall probably see his hosts destroyed with far less trouble than will inevitably be incurred if we undertake to campaign at large over the endless distances of the Soudan.

THE annual reports for 1883 on the state of crime and the working of the police in the several districts in the Northern, Southern, Central, and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency have just been issued by Government. As there is an absence of uniformity in the methods employed by the Commissioners in making their returns, a comparison between the results obtained in the several divisions is rather difficult. But this state of affairs is likely to be remedied soon, as precise orders have recently been issued by the Government of India for the purpose of preventing such variations in the future. The total number of cases reported amounted to 77,710, being 4,256 offences less than in the previous year. A decrease is noticeable in each division, but more especially in the Northern and Central Divisions. In cognizable crime there has been a decrease in every division, while there has been a corresponding increase in the number of non-cognizable offences. This is to be accounted for by the transfer of the offence of "hurt" from cognizable to non-cognizable offences under the new Criminal Procedure Code. Under the old Code this was the kind of case most often referred to the magistrate by the police. Serious crimes remained at about the same low average as in the previous year. Under the heads of murder, culpable homicide, and dacoity there was a perceptible decrease, but there was an equal increase in cases of robbery, house-breaking, and grievous hurt. The most fruitful cause of murders, as might naturally be expected in the East, was jealousy, the greater portion of the murders committed having been due to the baneful influence of the "green-eyed monster." Only thirteen cases of infanticide were reported during the year, as against seventeen in 1882. It would be encouraging if it were possible to attribute this decrease to the efforts that are being made in the direction of widow-remarriage. The probability is that these thirteen cases do not represent all the offences of this kind that have occurred, but that in several instances the crime went undetected. Though the law demands that the strictest justice should be meted out to the culprits, still it is satisfactory to find that there were peculiar circumstances in most of these cases which warranted a merciful disposal of them. In five instances the accused were sentenced to transportation for life, in two of them Government thought fit to commute the sentence, and the remaining three cases are under consideration. Amongst the incidents calling for special notice was the capture of Katti Chenna, the noted dacoit, and nearly the whole of his band. This outlaw, for whose capture a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered, gave a considerable amount of trouble to the police of the Southern Division, and of Belgaum especially. With a band of seventeen men he committed several serious dacoities during the year. The police succeeded in getting hold of fourteen of the gang, and although the leader eluded capture for some time, he was at last cleverly taken in Hyderabad territory by Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police at Kaladgi. The outlaw offered stubborn resistance, in the course of which, in spite of endeavours to take him alive, he received a wound of which he subsequently died.

Taking the whole Presidency, the percentage of convictions to arrests increased from 46 to 53, and of cases convicted to cases investigated from 35 to 40. While there was a decrease in every division in the value of property stolen, the percentage of recoveries remained the same. The result would have been better but for a falling-off in the Central Division. Taking these three percentages as tests of the detective efficiency of the police, it is found that the greatest success was obtained in Belgaum, Kanara, and Ahmedabad in the order named, while the least satisfactory results were obtained in Broach. The official mind is apt to give too much importance to mere statistics, so the order of merit arranged according to the figures thus obtained will not necessarily be taken as representing the real fact. Statistics are not always the safest guides in forming an estimate of any subject. The mere fact, for instance, of the reported increase of crime in one district need be no discredit to the police of that district. The unfavourableness of the season and the consequent scarcity that prevails invariably have a detrimental effect on the police returns of the district. So many poor people find it hard to obtain anything to eat that they are induced to have resort to petty thefts, and at times to open violence. Again, the police could hardly have control over cases of murder where jealousy is the cause. In such cases the man is so blinded by rage as to be regardless of consequences.

The efficiency of the police will be closely dependent upon their better education. Efforts are being made in each division to give encouragement to the men to educate themselves, and a fair amount of success has resulted. It appears from the reports that in Ahmedabad, Ahmednuggur, and Rutnagherry, the police, as a body, are well educated. On the other hand, Sind generally, the Panch Mahals, and Kaladgi are very backward. Writing on this subject the Commissioner in Sind says:—"So long as it is not possible to spare recruits from actual duty and establish schools, little can be done in this direction. The Musalmans of Sind, who make the best policemen, are very indifferent to the advantages of education." At Shikarpur a school has actually been opened to instruct the men in matters referring immediately to their duties. Drill too, not an unimportant element in securing the efficiency of the police, is attended to more or less strictly in several districts. Strict discipline is certainly necessary. A fact worthy of remark in connection with this subject is the frequency of changes that take place in the higher departments of the service. In some districts the reins have changed hands six times during the year. Some officers have been transferred to four or five districts one after the other in the course of one year. The disadvantages of such a course are serious. The superintendents, if they are being constantly changed about, can have no knowledge of the districts they have in charge, and thus they become less useful than they might be. Each time they make a change they have to form the acquaintance of a new set of men. There would therefore be fewer chances of the good men being discovered and promoted, and such would lose all incentive to exertion. The men would become lax in the performance of their duties while their superior officer was making himself acquainted with the duties of his post. By the time he had got fairly settled in his place another would supersede him, and the same sort of thing would go on again. There should therefore be some sort of continuity in the tenure of offices. On the whole, the work of the year may be considered satisfactory, for not only was there a decrease of over four hundred in the number of offences committed, and a corresponding one in the number of persons arrested and convicted, but, as pointed out already, the test percentages were also favourable. This is not bad, considering that there is on the average in the whole of the Presidency only one policeman to every seven square miles and to every 867 souls. The great fault, perhaps, of the Police Department is that between the different branches there are no means of securing combined action, or of communicating intelligence regarding crime and criminals from one to the other. This greatly lessens the detective capabilities of the force.

THE telegram in the *Daily News* announcing the advance of the Russian outposts to Zulfikar apparently originated in Meshed, whence information to the same effect reached this country a day or two since. The meaning of it is that the Russians are thirty miles nearer Herat than they were when their arrival at Pul-i-Khatun was announced in the House of Commons, though they are still on the other side of the boundary to which they lay claim. We shall wait with some anxiety to see what declaration, if any, Her Majesty's Government will make upon this new and by no means trivial incident. The situation becomes daily more serious with these successive advances, each of which increases the risk of a collision between the Russians and the Afghans. The marvel is, indeed, that they have not come to blows weeks ago. Our own position, meanwhile, is exceedingly difficult. Russia, at any rate through her inspired press, is urging us to come to an understanding with her, which we could scarcely do without giving the Ameer the impression, and something more than the impression, that we were consenting to his despoilment of territory that belongs of right to him. In this we might, at any rate for a season, secure immunity from a Russian advance, and the interval might be profitably employed in strengthening our position against the future requirements of our frontier policy. On the other hand, in order to preserve our alliance with the Ameer, we might support his full claims, accepting the risk of any further advance which Russia, untramelled by a boundary convention, might decide upon. This is the dilemma which the Government have to face, but the news of this advance must remind them that dilemmas must not be too long looked at.

THE appointment of Sir Robert Henry Davies to one of the two vacancies in the Secretary of State's Council which occur this year forbids the hope that Bombay and Madras will for the present gain that larger representation on the Council to which they are both entitled. Sir Robert Davies, who was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from 1871 to 1877, is an old Bengal Civilian, and presumably he takes the place of Mr. Drummond, who, with Sir Barrow Ellis, retires this year. Even if Sir Barrow Ellis's successor were found in another representative of the Bombay Presidency, the "balance of power" in the Council would remain unaltered, and we should be as far as ever from a return to the more convenient state of things of other days, when Bombay had four representatives. Sir Robert Davies, apparently, was not the first choice of the Secretary of State, for it is reported that the vacant seat was offered, by telegram, to Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The condition of immediate acceptance which was attached to the offer was probably not the only reason which urged Sir Alfred Lyall to refuse it.

WE have received by this mail a copy of Mr. W. Digby's book, "India for the Indians and for England" (London, Talbot Brothers). It is a suggestive and interesting volume, which will probably give rise to much controversy—not always a bad thing in itself. The key-note of the author's theme is that we are doing for India what Napoleon I. strove to accomplish for Europe—the subjection of an immense and varied population to a military supremacy. And he seems to imply that as it was a fortunate circumstance for Europe that England foiled the attempt of Napoleon, it was unlucky for India and England that there was no one to do the same office for ourselves when we were establishing a central despotism in this country. This view of the case has a certain originality, but it will not find many converts in either England or India. Napoleon could have done nothing for the nations of Europe which they have not been able to do better for themselves. But who can say that of the *Pax Britannica*, and of the warring and of the chaotic elements which have been reconciled and welded into the materials of a new civilisation in India?

WE hear that the Secretary of State and his Council are strongly adverse to the spending of much money on the Exhibition of Indian products at South Kensington next year. India will not be so thoroughly represented at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition as she would have been had she been left to carry out her own intentions. A joint mode of action will be adopted, which will give to South Kensington special agency a co-ordinate share, and something more, in the arrangements which will now be made for the representation of Indian products and industries. The details have not yet been quite settled. It seems a pity that the intention, so general in India, that this country should be adequately represented in London next summer, is not to be carried out; but the blame cannot be laid at our door. Everybody knows that the Indian Council needs to be reformed; Mr. Slagg holds that it must be revolutionised before India can get fair play in anything. Pending that concession to Indian interests we must look to the Bombay International Exhibition, which has just been postponed for a year, to furnish an opportunity for doing full justice to the arts and manufactures and natural products of this country.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

ALTHOUGH the meeting opened in rather disappointing fashion, the racing improved as it got down the card, and had the final event been run with any regard for punctuality the visitors would have had no reason for complaint. As it was, what appeared to have been the best race of the day was almost lost in the dusk. The start was fixed for six o'clock, but the horses were very slow in getting ready, and it was twenty minutes after the hour before they were sent away. By that time the group at the starting post was only darkly visible. This was mainly attributable to the lateness with which the racing was commenced. At a quarter-past four, the time of the opening event, there were scarcely half a dozen occupants of the grand stand, though a fairly good number of ladies afterwards put in an appearance. In the ring was a moderate attendance, and the course was lined pretty thickly with natives. With Messrs. Miller and Brittain business appeared brisk. The stewards were:—Messrs. A. Arthur, A. A. Conroy, Cecil Gray, H. W. Gostling, Lt. Col. Merriman, R. E., Capt. Olivier, R. E., Messrs. E. M. Slater and J. Littleton Symons. Colonel Merriman and Mr. Keyser shared the scales between them, and Alli Abdulla officiated as starter. The following are the details:—

OPEN STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2 miles.

Mr Littleton's b a h Skylark, 10st 11 lbs. Owner 1
Mr Leslie's b w g Gaylad, 13

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

CHINESE REVERSES IN FORMOSA AND TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

The China mail of the 17th ult. reports that naval and military operations are being actively prosecuted by the French.

In Tongking the campaign is proceeding vigorously. Both generals have advanced after receiving large reinforcements from Chu.

On a balloon reconnaissance being made, it was found that the Chinese were in great force along the road defiles.

General Brière de l'Isle carried the Deawan pass after severe fighting, the Chinese offering a most obstinate resistance. On the 4th February they reached Dougoog, where they found the Chinese strongly posted in three forts and an entrenched camp. At noon they advanced to the attack, and, after a desperate resistance by the Chinese, carried everything before them.

They then advanced through the defile, and for three days there was continued fighting.

On the 13th Feb. they stormed and captured Langson and Kilna.

It is reported that troops from Formosa will join the Tongking Army in making an advance on Canton, only the Kelung garrison being retained.

At Formosa the blockade is still being run by foreign vessels.

There has been continued fighting at the outworks at Kelung. A strong body of French troops drove the Chinese from the south-east post after a severe engagement. The next day the Chinese endeavoured to retake the post, but were defeated. A European, believed to be a German, was killed with the enemy. The French loss was small. The Chinese lost heavily on both days.

At Foochow the river has been closed eight miles above the mouth. The French fleet, consisting of seven ships, arrived at the river Min and took a Chinese pilot, who steered them until they had arrived off Woosung. The Chinese began to block the entrance of the river at Shanghai, but the British Consul protested so vigorously that work ceased. The French fleet left in search of the Chinese men-of-war, and found them on the 13th February, five miles off. They chased them, but three of them being fast Armstrong cruisers they made their escape, a slight fog being in their favour. A frigate and a corvette took shelter in Sepao, a port north of Ningpo. Admiral Courbet sent torpedo boats against them, and destroyed both in ten minutes, despite the heavy firing of the forts on shore and the gatlings on board the ships.

A Chinese State banquet has been given to the foreign representatives at Pekin. Many toasts and speeches on both sides were made. It was a great innovation.

Two loans of six million taels have been arranged by Mr. John Pender for the Chinese. The loans will be for ten years, and will bear nine per cent. interest.

The French have issued a declaration that rice is to be considered contraband of war. The British authorities refuse to recognise it as such, and have referred the matter home.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

I interviewed Sir Samuel Baker this morning. He is going tiger shooting on the Brahmaputra river with Mr. Sanderson.

He speaks of the adoption of the Nile route as perfectly ridiculous, and asserts that the ordinary mercantile routes would have been far better. As to the Suakin-Berber route, he says there is good desert nearly throughout and the advantage of three sanitaria *en route*, Suakim should be a second Portsmouth. The English will lose Dongola next it Lord Wolseley remains at Korti, because there is a road from Khartoum to Dongola, which the Mahdi is certain to take, cutting off retreat by the Nile. Every man, woman, and child will join the Mahdi soon, if we do not crush him. Sir Samuel thought much help could be secured if Kassala could be held until the Italians were firmly established at Massowa. From Kassala the Italians might go down the river to Berber. Of Prince Hassan he speaks highly, and states he advocated the appointment long ago. He feared that a bad effect would be created in the native mind throughout the East by the supreme folly of the Government. We shall have to hold the country. One great help is the fact that the Beni Amar tribes are now enemies of the Hadendowas. There should be a political agent with an army to manager these people, and when they see a large force landed and are once convinced we are not going to abandon the country, we shall have the tribes on our side. We must, however, first win a victory over Osman Digma. If we give the rebel tribes good government they will in a few years settle down as cultivators. European troops cannot be kept at Suakim, it would be too cruel; Indian or Egyptian troops might garrison the place. Sir Samuel says he should be ashamed to show his face in Egypt as an Englishman.

THE AMEER'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 3.

A large camp-of-exercise has been ordered to assemble at Rawalpindi on the 28th March, on the occasion of the meeting of Lord Dufferin with the Ameer of Kabul. The following troops have been ordered to proceed to Rawalpindi for the camp:—L-A, L-3, N-3, R-2 Royal Artillery, the 9th Lancers, the Manchester Regiment, the Cheshire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Regiment, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the Seaforth Highlanders, the 13th and 14th Bengal Lancers, the 1st and 4th Goorkhas, and the 19th and 25th Native Infantry.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 2.

The Australian mail arrived this morning.

Very little is expected from the negotiations between England and Germany with regard to the withdrawal of the latter country from New Guinea.

General Scratchley is going the round of the Colonies to ascertain the amount of financial support they will give toward the maintenance of a protectorate over New Guinea. His prospects are understood to be encouraging.

The Victorian and Tasmanian Governments have signed an agreement for the free interchange of Colonial products. The desirability of other Colonies entering into similar arrangements is being considered.

Hanlan has beaten Clifford in the champion boat race.

The English cricketers in Queensland are still adding to their list of victories. At Maryborough Mr. Chapple gave 250 shares in the Gympie mine to the highest scorer on the English side. Ulyett went in first, and carried his bat through for 106, thus winning the script.

THE KHIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The Select Committee on the Khidderpore docks scheme have sent in their report. The loans shall be secured upon the dock or dock receipts, investors depending upon a Government guarantee and upon arrangements made for the punctual payments of interest. The report provides that at any time, not less than ten years after raising the loan, Government may give notice of its intention to order the repayment of the loan at the end of thirty years from the issue of the notice, and it may require the Port Commissioners to provide the funds necessary for such repayment. The Accountant-General shall advance to the Commissioners such sums as are necessary to meet the charges on account of interest. The moneys already advanced by Government shall be a first charge on the docks.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

During yesterday's debate on the Bengal Tenancy Bill the president said he had no hesitation in giving to its general features his most cordial and sincere support. He was convinced it was a very honest and conscientious piece of work. When he was Under-Secretary in the India Office, soon after Act X. of 1859 was passed, a controversy took place with regard to the status of the ryot in different parts of India, and he arrived at the conclusion that it was childish to pretend that legislation of this description was an invasion of the zemindars' rights under the Permanent Settlement. If he thought so he would not support the Bill. He was certain that when the present controversy subsided, those who now considered their interests injuriously affected would acknowledge that the legislation was for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the country. With regard to the question whether the Bill was to be hung up for another year, the opinion was unanimous—and in which he shared—that such delay would be disastrous. His lordship extolled the moderation, ability, temper, and eloquence with which his colleagues had represented their views. The native members of the Council, he said, were certainly not those who had shown the least ability in dealing with the question.

The motion that the Bill be republished, and postponed for three months, was lost.

The request that two or three weeks' time be given to the members not on the Select Committee to consider the amended Bill was also rejected.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday to consider the 192 amendments.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S FORCE RECALLED.

KORTI, MARCH 2.

General Brackenbury's column has been recalled to the head-quarters here.

REPULSE OF THE GARRISON AT KASSALA.

CAIRO, MARCH 2.

The latest news from Kassala states that the garrison at that place have made a sortie, but were repulsed by the enemy with heavy loss.

INSPECTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

An inspection took place throughout the country yesterday, in order to ascertain what troops were available for service in the field. The result of the inspection was satisfactory.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning that the Russian outposts have advanced as far as Zulfugar, about thirty miles south of Pul-i-Khatun on the Hari Rud, and also that their outposts have reached Penjdeh.

THE DYNAMITARDS.

The evidence produced yesterday at the examination of the two prisoners, Cunningham and Barton, charged with complicity in the recent dynamite explosion at the Tower of London, connects them also with the attempts to blow up the railway stations in London last year.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir Robert Davies has been appointed a member of Council of the Secretary of State for India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 28th inst.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left here for Zanzibar direct on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ ,,	78¾
3 ,, Consols for account	98⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	49½

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Lady Armstrong, Inchmaree, Darlington.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Bombay Under-writers' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p. m.

March 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
,, 6.—H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 2nd tie.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 3rd tie.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
Lawn-tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 4th tie.
,, 10.—H. E. the Governor lays the foundation stone of the Wilson College, Chowpatty.
1.—Prize-distribution, Indo-British Institution, by H. E. the Governor.
,, 13.—Anjuman-i-Ahbab's farewell address to H. E. the Governor, at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m.
,, 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance, Town Hall.

His Excellency the Governor, who travels by this morning's train to Poona, will lay the foundation-stone of the Poona High School for native girls this evening near Vishram Baug in Sadashiva Peth. It seems that Sir James Fergusson will after all be deprived of the pleasure of personally performing the foundation-stone ceremony in connection with the college which is to bear his name, some difficulty as to the Shandavada site having been raised by the Poona police. The managers of the new school will instead present an address to the Governor at the time already fixed for the now abandoned ceremony.

An important decision was arrived at yesterday by the members of the Western India Turf Club, who held their annual meeting at Mahaluxmi, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. Recognising that pony racing in this country has become as valuable as horse racing, the club so revised their rules that in future ponies will not lose their maiden privileges until they have become winners of Rs. 200.

The stranding of another steamer—the Pharos—in the Red Sea was the subject of inquiry by a Marine Court opened in Bombay yesterday. The circumstances are rather exceptional, and the vessel has received serious injury. According to Captain Cooper, the master of the Pharos, she was bound in ballast from Port Said to Kurrachee, when on the morning of the 29th January she ran aground on the Sintyan Reef. The same afternoon, the engines going full speed astern at high water, the steamer began to move off the reef. To save the ship's life-boat, which was alongside and contained an officer and five men, from being capsized, the captain, however, had to stop the engines and send the vessel ahead. The Pharos then took ground again, the wind and current forcing her on to the reef and causing her to list to port. A number of natives who were armed with knives made their way on board, and the men being afraid for their lives, although the Italian war vessel Vedetta offered to supply them with arms, all left the ship, and proceeded towards Perim. On the way a tug was met, in which the captain, the officers, and seven others returned, the remainder of the crew, twenty-four in number, refusing to do so. The Pharos when reached on 2nd February was in exactly the same position, and nothing had been touched by the natives. Divers were employed, the largest hole stopped, all available pumps utilised, and on February 7 the steamer was successfully floated. The captain attributed the stranding to the strong westerly current at that spot. The inquiry will be resumed this morning.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, late acting judge of the Small Cause Court, was elected yesterday by the rate-payers of the city a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, the representative of the Bhooleshwar ward, resigned. Though Mr. Hormusjee had no rival in the field, about seventy rate-payers, representing all classes of the community, both European and native, attended the Municipal Office during the day to record their votes. Mr. Douglas Bennett, assisted by Mr. D. S. Kohyarjee, acted as polling-officer.

The establishment of the Bombay Oil Manufacturing Company bids fair to meet the increasing demand for cocoanut and other oils which is felt in our midst by railway companies and cotton mills. Hitherto this demand was met by imports of oils from Cochin and the Malabar Coast. The new company has shown that it can supply oils of all kinds much more cheaply, and of a superior quality. The company has already gained the confidence of many of the Bombay millowners. The oils have been tried by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Treacher and Co., and Deputy Surgeon-General Dymock, who have testified to their excellence. We wish Messrs. Jugmohundas and Shapurji—the promoters of the new industry—every success. There is a vast scope for the company in this new line of industry in Bombay.

The *Pioneer* says:—The North-West has narrowly escaped losing its Lieutenant-Governor for good and all. A few days ago Sir Alfred Lyall received a telegram from home offering him a seat in the India Council, but as it was coupled with the condition of immediate acceptance, which, to say no more, would involve serious inconvenience to the administration, Sir Alfred concluded to decline it. To forecast our Lieutenant-Governor as eventually finding in the India Office a comparative haven of rest is merely an anticipation of history." Reuter announces that the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Sir Robert Davies.

Sir Richard Temple has been invited by the Conservatives of Birmingham to contest one of the divisions of the borough.

Lord and Lady Ripon had not taken up their residence at Studley Royal three weeks ago. They were then staying at Newby Hall with Lady Mary Vyner.

Lord Reay was present on the 7th of last month at the Hague at the funeral of his uncle, M. van Goedecke, Chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands. He spoke in Dutch at the grave.

The opening of the new college at Poona, which took place recently under the most favourable auspices, is noteworthy, says the *Athenæum*, as marking the first important attempt of educated natives in the Bombay Presidency to take the management of higher education into their own hands. "The college has been appropriately named after Sir James Fergusson, who has always taken a great interest in the measures for its establishment, and during those tenure of office as Governor of Bombay (now drawing to a close) such marked progress has been made in education in that Presidency."

Truth asks if it is not about time that some one in the full possession of his faculties should replace Lord Granville at the Foreign Office, and that this amiable, but weak-minded, nobleman should devote himself exclusively to keeping the House of Lords in good humour?

The English cricketers in Australia, who up to now are unbeaten, recently made a fine score against a Bendigo eighteen—576 for six wickets. This is believed to be the largest innings ever played by an English team in Australia.

Lord Sherbrooke was married last month to Miss Sneyd. The marriage took place, in the quietest way, at Torquay, and Lord Sherbrooke was seen in London next day.

The reports as to an Anglo-Italian alliance, with a view to co-operation in the Soudan, have excited great enthusiasm in Italy, although some symptoms of opposition are beginning to manifest themselves on the part of the Radical Opposition.

It is a somewhat unusual thing for a reigning sovereign to appear in the witness-box at a police court. The other day, however, the King of Italy, from good-natured motives, volunteered his testimony before a magistrate in Rome. A shopkeeper named Maranzoni had injured a little girl by riding over her in the street, and King Humbert, who had witnessed the accident, came forward to say that in his opinion Maranzoni had been in no wise to blame, and that, in fact, his horse had run away with him.

Referring to the appointment of Lord Rosebery to a seat in the Cabinet, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"His accession will not save the Ministry any more than General Gordon was able to save Khartoum; but while recognizing that his public spirit will not be crowned by success, it may be welcomed as a proof that the ancient instinct of British patriotism is not extinct. While rats leave a sinking ship, Britons rally to the defence of an endangered cause; and we heartily wish Lord Rosebery all success in this somewhat quixotic enterprise. His sojourn in the Cabinet will always be—as Prince Bismarck said to the Prince of Bulgaria about his assumption of sovereignty—a pleasant reminiscence.

The *Standard* of Feb. 13 publishes the last letter, dated January 13, from the hand of its correspondent, Mr. Cameron, who was killed at Abukléa. "The 'Cras ingens iterabimus æquor' of the closing sentences," the *Standard* remarks, "is very touching." This letter, which was accompanied by a scrap promising another "when we reach Metemneh," describes the desert march from Korti, and the sufferings of men and animals from thirst. The following are the closing sentences:—

"Yesterday at noon we reached Gakdul, and until to-day have been busy watering our exhausted animals and preparing ourselves for the march to Metemneh, which begins to-morrow. What the result of that march may be the wires will have told ere this letter reaches England. At present we know not whether our road is to be barred by thousands, or whether we shall reach the Nile without firing a shot. In camp parlance it is 'even betting' on either contingency. We only know that if we fight at all it will not be for victory, but for very existence; for behind us there will be no retreat."

The Manchester *Evening Mail* says it learns on unquestionable authority that General Gordon told a Devonshire friend before leaving for the Soudan that he had all his life been affected by presentiments, and that never, even in the worst times in China, had he the least expectation of being killed; but on this occasion he had a distinct presentiment that he should never return from Khartoum, and he actually distributed a few trinkets as mementoes.

A society paper says it is perfectly true that the wife of the General commanding on the Nile first heard the news of the fall of Khartoum from—a crossing-sweeper. Lady Wolseley was out for her usual walk, and, crossing Grosvenor-square, was saluted by the sweeper, to whom she was known, with "Very sorry for this bad news, my lady." "What bad news?" "This about Khartoum being taken." "Absurd!" said Lady Wolseley; "where did you hear such nonsense?" "It ain't nonsense! I took a letter from a house here to Marlborough House just now, and the porter there was reading it out of the *Telegraph*." Lady Wolseley returned home, and an hour later received a despatch from the War Office.

The report, of course, relates to some weeks back, but it will be some comfort to those who have friends in the Soudan to read an extract from a letter which has reached the *World*, and which states that the climate on the Nile is simply perfect: "I have been as fit as a fiddle all through, the only thing I have suffered from being a most voracious appetite. I have seen the sun rise every morning but two since I left Wady Halfa. But I feel that a bottle of cool champagne and life in paradise were synonymous terms—both equally beyond my reach just now."

A fatal duel has just been fought by two military officers at Cologne. The weapons chosen were pistols, and it was arranged that the firing should go on till one or other of the combatants should be wounded. Seventeen shots were in fact interchanged, when Baron von Wille, a Second Lieutenant of the 65th Infantry, fell, having received a bullet in the breast. A few hours afterwards he expired. The quarrel out of which the duel arose sprang from a misunderstanding of a most trival, not to say puerile, character. One of the officers had by inadvertence put on the military cap belonging to the other.

Punch, with its triumphant "At Last!" cartoon, was not alone in proclaiming the safety of General Gordon. On the Sunday which followed the reception in London of news of the fall of Khartoum, as the clergy were in the act of entering Westminster Abbey in solemn procession before the afternoon service, somebody "passed the word" to the Dean that Gordon was safe, With the undignified impetuosity of the retired schoolmaster, says the *World*, Dean Bradley hastened to whisper the intelligence in the ear of the Archbishop at his side. It was deemed wholly superfluous to inquire whether the statement was true or false, and Dr. Benson proceeded with almost indecent haste to give the glad tidings the episcopal sanction of a special announcement from the pulpit. The Archbishop had not usurped the ordinary functions of the Central News Agency in vain; in a few minutes the news was telegraphed far and wide, and the evening services all over the country became the scenes of most untoward excitement.

Some idea of the passion entertained by the French for decorations may be found from the report of a case just brought before a Paris tribunal, and not yet decided, in which three gentlemen of hazy antecedents are accused of having fraudulently obtained money under pretence of procuring for their victims marks of distinction, such as the Cross of the Legion of Honour, the Order of the Christ of Portugal, and the Order of the Nizam. They were ready, moreover, on payment of a good round sum to obtain for suitable clients the title of Baron. Of this curious firm one member was a bankrupt merchant, another a law student of many years' standing, and the third the editor of a wine journal, who had the honour, moreover, of being a "member of the Agricultural Association of Chili." Several of the persons alleged to have been defrauded were, from fear of ridicule, unwilling to appear. But one gentleman was not ashamed to say that he paid the party a sum of money in the hope of obtaining a decoration from the Government of Venezuela. The most amusing of the complainants was the Marquis d'Ure d'Amboix, who had paid 1,500 fr. in advance for the Legion of Honour, and, to qualify himself for receiving it, had been induced by the prisoners to make a journey through Asia Minor and write a report on the condition of the country for presentation to the French Government. They had obtained from the Foreign Office letters of introduction to the French Consuls in Asia Minor. These, however, are given readily to all travellers of respectability.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has declined the request of the Calcutta Cotton Trade Association to reduce the Liverpool standard in consideration of the fact that the Bengal crop has been seriously damaged by the October rains. It is pointed out by the Liverpool Association that the standards are not made from last year's crop, or, indeed, from any particular crop, and if altered from time to time complications of very serious nature would arise. The standards range from "fine" to "middling fair," and in cases like the present, where the crop proves to be inferior in quality, the only safe course for shippers is to sell their cotton on the basis of a lower grade.

Rossa is still in hospital, but he has almost recovered. Doubts are expressed whether he will prosecute Mrs. Dudley, as his shrewdest friends are suggesting that he should abstain from doing so. Mrs. Dudley will be defended by able counsel if she be tried. The dynamite faction is in a depressed mood. It is believed (the American correspondent of the *Times* says) that the recent murderous assaults in New York, together with the demonstration that the London explosions have angered instead of scaring England, while the internal quarrels of the party have been exposed, have impressed the dynamiters with the futility of their operations.

THE TRANSPORTS FOR THE SOUDAN.

The work of loading the transports Nuddea, Peshwa, and Chupra with Commissariat stores and provisions was continued all day yesterday at the docks, and the Nuddea and Chupra are only waiting the arrival of their freight of camels and followers. As soon as these are received the vessels proceed direct for Suakim. The Peshwa proceeds as soon as it is ready with mules and followers to Kurrachee. The Kangra and a few other boats will follow the Peshwa when ready. The Rhosina and the Kangra will leave with followers and mules as soon as possible.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SPORTS.

PROGRAMME.

1ST DAY,—THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH.

	Time.	Prizes. 1st. Rs.	2nd. Rs.	3rd. Rs.
1 100 yards, Recruit Boys	4-10	10	5	..
2 200 yards, European Boys	4-20	10	5	..
3 100 yards, Europeans, open to Presidency	1st heat 4-30; 2nd ,, 4-45			
4 ½ Mile, Natives	4-55	15	10	5
5 120 yards, Hurdle, Europeans	1st heat 5-5; 2nd ,, 5-10	15	10	5
6 Chatty Race, 50 yards, round a post and back	5-15	10	5	..
7 1 Mile, Europeans (open to Presidency)	5-25	100	30	20
8 ½ Mile Steeplechase (open to Native Troops in Presidency)	1st heat 5-35; 2nd ,, 6-45	..	..	..
9 100 yds, Europeans, Final	5-50	100	25	..
10 Obstacle Race, Europeans	6-0	20	15	5
11 Tug of War, Natives	6-10	..	..	..
12 Officers' Tug of War		..	..	..

A bell will be rung five minutes before each heat to warn competitors to come to the post. In the absence of anyone at the time specified, the races will be started without him.

2ND DAY—FRIDAY, 6TH MARCH.

	Time.	Prizes. 1st. Rs.	2nd. Rs.	3rd. Rs.
1 3-Legged Race	4-15	10	5	..
2 200 yards, Europeans	4-30	10	5	..
3 1 Mile, open to Native Army in Presidency	4-40	100	25	..
4 120 Yards Hurdles, Europeans, Final	4-50	15	10	5
5 Obstacle Race, Natives	5-0	15	10	5
6 200 Yards Handicap, 1 year's for each year's service, Europeans	5-10	15	10	5
7 ½ Mile Steeplechase, Europeans	5-15	100	30	..
8 ½ Mile Steeplechase, Natives, Final	5-30	100	30	..
9 Tug of War, Europeans	5-45	120	..	..

The following are the entries for the Champion races:—

EUROPEANS.

ONE MILE, OPEN.

Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Colours.
1 Sergt G Wade	Royal Lancashire,	Blue, violet & white,
2 Pte Coppinger	Royal Lancashire,	Blue & sky plaid
3 Pte W Bruce	East Yorkshire	Blue & silver stripes
4 Pte J Middleton	East Yorkshire	Red & white
5 Bdr O'Donoghue	5-1 Royal Artillery,	Blue & white
6 Pte Dalton	2nd Gloster	Red.
7 Gnnr J Sullivan	5-1 R H A	Grey and green
8 Vol. P. Lyons	5 R. Rifle Corps	
9 Sergt. W. George	B V. Rifle Corps	
10 Vol. Calaghan	G. I. P. R. V. Corps.	
11 Vol. Clements	G. I. P. R. V. Corps.	

HALF MILE CHASE, OPEN.

1 Pte Coppinger	Royal Lancashire,	Blue, sky & plaid
2 Pte Lynch	Royal Lancashire,	Red & green
3 Bdr O'Donoghue	5-1 Royal Artillery,	Blue & white
4 Gunner G Owen	Royal Artillery	Red, white & green
5 Corpl Reed	Bombay Vols.	Gold & white
6 Vol Greahy	Bombay Vols.	
7 Qrmr Sergt F Richardson	D-B R H A	Blue
8 Pte Hayell	2nd Gloster Regt.	Blue
9 Pte Daniels	2nd Gloster Regt.	Red
10 A. E. Abbot	G. I. P. R. V. Corps.	
11 Vol. Hallams	G. I. P. R. V. Corps.	

100 YARDS, OPEN.

1 Sergt Wade	Royal Lancashire,	Blue, violet & white.
2 Pte Costello	Royal Lancashire,	Green & gold.
3 Sergt Taylor	East Yorkshire	Pale, blue, & crimson stripes.
4 Gunner G Owen	Royal Artillery	Red, white & green.
5 Sergt C Bryant	Bombay Defences.	White.
6 Lce Corpl J Parcel	Sappers & Miners,	Dark blue.
7 Corpl Reed	Bombay Vol.	Gold & white.
8 Vol Greahy	Bombay Vol.	
9 Qrmr Sergt D Richardson	D-B R H A	Blue.
10 Pte Hayell	2nd Gloster Regt.	Blue.
11 Vol. Clements	G. I. P. R. V. Corps.	

NATIVE ARMY OPEN.

ONE MILE.

1 Sowar Jeewan Sing	3rd Cavalry	Red.
2 Lce Nk Shaik Hussain	25th Bo N L I.	
3 Lce Nk Mahipur Sing	25th Bo N L I.	
4 Pte Sheikh Hoosain	22nd Bo N I.	Green & white.
5 Pte Ali Mahomed	22nd Bo N I.	
6 Pte Budden Sing	5th Bo N L I.	Dark green white bugle.
7 Lce Nk Ramchurrun Tewarry	23rd Bo N L I.	
8 Pte Yacoob Khan	22nd Bo N L I.	
9 Pte Narrain Kahar	10th Bo N L I.	Cerise blue & black.
10 Pte Narrain Gorrey	10 h Bo N L I.	
11 Sapper Gunoo Haggamay	Sappers and Miners	Dark blue.
12 Pte Bood Sing	16th Bo N I.	
13 Pte Dhondi Sowar	16th Bo N I.	Black.
14 Pte Abdoola Khan	9th Bo N I.	
15 Pte Chima Aheer	9th Bo N I.	
16 Pte Zurdad Khan	Marine Batn.	

HALF MILE CHASE.

1 Lce Nk Shaik Hussain	25th Bo N L I.	
2 Lce Nk Mahipur Sing	25th Bo N L I.	
3 Pt Sheikh Hoosain	22nd Bo N I.	Green and white.
4 Pt Ali Mahomed	22nd Bo N I.	
5 Pt Ramroe Pareet	5th Bo N L I.	Dark green. White bugle
6 Lce Nk Ramchurrun Tewarry	23rd Bo N L I.	
7 Pt Yacoob Khan	23rd Bo N L I.	
8 Pt Narrain Kohar	10th Bo N L I.	Cerise blue
9 Pt Narrain Gorrey	10th Bo N L I.	& black.
10 Lce Nk Shewoo Rajnana	Bo Sap & Min.	Blue.
11 Sapper Gunnoo Haggamay	Bo Sap & Min.	Dark blue.
12 Pt. Bood Sing	16th Bo N I.	
13 Pt Dhondi Sing	16th Bo N I.	
14 Pt Roopram Goojur	7th Bo N I.	
15 Nk Dewnac Ramnac	7th Bo N I.	
16 Or Hav Mahomed Khan	Mar Batn.	
17 Hav Sheikh Abdools	Mar Batn.	

A COLLEGE FOR MAHOMEDANS IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to find that the leaders of the Mahomedan community are exerting themselves to remove the reproach which has long rested upon Sind of being, from an educational point of view, one of the most backward provinces in India. But when I read in one of your contemporaries that the efforts of the Mahomedan leaders are not directed towards the removal of the educational backwardness of the whole province of Sind, but of the Mahomedan portion of it only, and that they are endeavouring by raising subscriptions in all parts of India and from all races to establish an exclusively Mahomedan college in Sind, it occasioned me no little surprise, not unmixed with dismay.

You, sir, are well aware that a movement has been already set on foot for the establishment of an arts college in Sind which will be open to all sections of the population. The idea was conceived so far back as in November of 1882, when a prayer to that effect was inserted in a memorial (signed by the leaders of the Mahomedan community also) submitted by the people of Sind to the Education Commission. It is admitted on all hands that the need of such an institution is grievously felt. I have, therefore, very great pleasure in informing you that a handsome amount has been subscribed for that purpose in Sindh itself; and an appeal (a copy of which I enclose herewith) has been sent round soliciting subscriptions from all parts of India for the accomplishment of this noble object. To start side by side with this movement another for the establishment of a college for the Mahomedans of Sind does not speak well for the catholicity or wisdom of the leaders of the Mahomedan community. It is hardly creditable to them not only to withdraw their co-operation from the general movement above alluded to, but also to invite the withdrawal of the other Mahomedans of India from its support by setting up their rival scheme, for which there does not appear the least prospect of success. Are not the leaders of the Sind Mahomedan community aware that there is no demand for such an exclusive institution as they propose to establish? It is true that the Mahomedans of Sind are backward in point of education. But so are the other classes of Sind. Except a certain portion of the Hindu population of Sind who are denominated Amils, and whose hereditary profession, like that of the Deccani Brahmins, is Government service, the Hindus of Sind are equally, if not more, backward. This point has been conclusively demonstrated by statistical proof. Again, it is alleged by some that it is repugnant to the Mahomedan feeling to receive education in the same institution with other classes. But this statement is without foundation, at least so far as Sind is concerned. Nowhere else in India does there exist so much fellow-feeling between the Hindu and Mahomedan masses. Their destinies have been closely knit for centuries together. Both have suffered equally under the oppression of successive tyrants. Both speak the same language, which is not the case (as is known to most of your readers) in Guzerat and the Deccan, for instance. In this respect it will be worth while to quote the following remark of Sir James Fergusson in reply to the memorial of the Mahomedan Association of Kurrachee presented to him on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that city:—"I was glad to notice at the High School that there were more than 60 Mahomedan boys. I am sure that you do not feel that they are humiliated by going there." It is therefore a reproach to the leaders of the Sind Mahomedans to attempt to frustrate the desirable object of establishing a general arts college in Sind by starting a counter-proposal for a special Mahomedan college, and thereby to bring about schism, which it should be their endeavour to avoid. It is left for your readers to judge which of the two movements is more praiseworthy and entitled to universal support, that for a general arts college in which Hindoos, Parsees, Christians, and Mahomedans alike will obtain instruction, or a special college to be set apart for the exclusive use of Mahomedans. This consideration alone, apart from the fact that the demand for a special Mahomedan college does not exist will go a great way to establish my contention. In such circumstances I appeal to the good sense of the Mahomedans of "light and leading" in Bombay to bring home to their Sindhi co-religionists the unreasonableness of their scheme and the advisability of their joining in the general movement, themselves to lend a helping hand for the promotion of the general advancement of Sind,—a province which has been too long neglected—and to discourage any scheme of a predominating or exclusive character which is calculated to create a sectarian spirit, which particularly at this period of India's progress it should be the desire of all patriotic and right-thinking people to remove. Lastly, I trust the entire public of Bombay, which is famous for its munificence and charity, will heartily respond to the appeal.

H. V. B.

March 1.

A COMPLAINT FROM BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the G.I.P. Railway Company to the necessity which exists for an overbridge for the use of pedestrians at the new level-crossing (opposite Albion-place) which has been opened since the Byculla bridge was closed to traffic. Nor indeed is it too much to expect of the company, when it is borne in mind that the new bridge will in all probability be many months under construction, that in the absence of an overbridge it is not easy to imagine how great is the inconvenience experienced by the walking public owing to frequent detentions on account of passing trains. The detention in the case of goods trains, however, is especially provoking as they invariably draw up at the crossing (which is in fact a shunting station) and proceed with shunting operations; meanwhile the entire vehicular and passenger traffic has to be suspended. To give point to my complaint, and thus to illustrate more forcibly what I have said, I will just mention an instance which occurred only last Saturday, in which I and another were detained for a quarter of an hour. We were on foot, and on approaching the crossing noticed the gates being closed. On arrival at the spot, we observed in the distance what afterwards proved to be a goods train with "dragging her slow length along." She took about five minutes to reach us, and drew up in such a manner as to leave one waggon and the rear brake just opposite the crossing, much to our provocation and that of the crowd which had by this time collected; and before she finally proceeded on her way another ten minutes were lost. In conclusion, let me express the hope that the powers that be will take early steps to provide a temporary overbridge at this point, which will be a great boon to all pedestrians in this district.

BYCULLA-WALLA.

Byculla, March 2.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE CRISIS IN THE SOUDAN.

LORD RIPON.

Lord Ripon, in replying to an address presented to him by Liberal Associations at Leeds, said he knew of nothing for many years which had thrilled so keenly throughout the length and breadth of the land as the unfortunate captivity—for he trusted it was no worse—of that great man General Gordon as his courageous and simple character bore the true heroic stamp. The first duty of the Government was to use every means in their power to ascertain General Gordon's fate; and if, as they all trusted, he should still be alive, to take whatever measures might be necessary for his deliverance from captivity. Looking at the general condition of affairs in Egypt in the light of recent occurrences, he did not think that, though there was undoubtedly ground for serious anxiety, there was any cause for alarm, and still less for panic. They had no right to suppose that Lord Wolseley had overlooked the possibility of the contingency that had just occurred, and he (Lord Ripon) believed Lord Wolseley would be able extricate himself from any difficulty which might fall upon him under present circumstances. But if he was to do that he must receive from the Government and the public at home the utmost confidence and the most unlimited support. Fears were expressed as to the effects which recent events might have upon the Oriental races, and foreign critics also were inclined to speak in not the most friendly terms of what had just occurred; but foreign nations and Oriental races would be very apt to be guided a good deal in their judgment by what we

"Are you quite clear that we are justified in going on fighting and subduing these people? Because if you are I am not. It appears to me" he said, "that they are fighting for their freedom and I am not clear that we are justified in going to fight them." And the same feeling which urged him to declare that the advance of General Graham should be stopped after the victory of El-Teb, which made him declare that we should not operate further against the Soudanese from the direction of Suakim, the same feeling must animate him now. I cannot conceive the possibility of such apostasy from principles as would be involved by the resolution to attack the Mahdi now, under circumstances entirely similar to the circumstances which prevailed then."

MR. H. RASSAM.

In the course of a long letter to the *Times*, Mr. H. Rassam says:—I thing it was a mistake to have contemplated the relief of Khartoum through the Nile valley, instead of the more easy and direct way from Massowah through the northern limit of Abyssinia and Kassala. The latter route is not more than 400 miles and well supplied with water, fuel, and fodder for the beasts of burden. The Suakin-Berber route is not only much longer, but it is objectionable in two ways—first, before leaving Suakin we must get rid of the power of Osman Digma and all the neighbouring tribes with whom we are now in blood feud; and, secondly, for nearly 200 miles the troops have to march through burning sands and rocks, and have to carry with them every drop of water, food, fodder, and fuel. I have had a good deal of experience in the movements of hundreds of Arabs and their families from place to place, and in providing them with food and water, and if I am asked which way I would perfer taking a hundred or a thousand families from Cairo to Khartoum, I would certainly choose the Massowah-Kassala route. Indeed, when I was ordered by the late Earl Russell to proceed from Cairo by way of Kassala to the Court of Theodore, the late King of Abyssinia, for the release of Captain Cameron and his fellow captives, I chose the land journey, *via* Massowah and Kassala, though a steamer was placed at my disposal by the Egyptian Government to take me to Khartoum. Moreover in taking the latter route we would have the assistance of all the Soudanese bordering the Abyssinian plateau, who can have no sympathy with the Kordofan Arabs. I am afraid it is now too late to undertake an expedition by either of these routes, as it is most dangerous to face the burning heat of the Soudan after the end of next month. Had this been done last year we should have had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary transport for expedition, and our troops could before this have returned to Massowah with any difficulty. The Beni Amir, the Birka, the Takka and the Shookra Arabs would have been too glad to find employment and to enlist on our side the other petty tribes between Kassala and Sennaar. As for the notion that the Soudanese would have considered our march for the relief of Khartoum in any way a crusade against their religion and independence, it is purely imaginary; because there is not a tribe in Eastern Africa who look upon us as crusaders. Inpeed, such a thought has never entered their heads nor would they ever believe that this is our aim seeing that the policy of our Government on the shores of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf has been one of pacification and equity. With the Arabs, blood feuds weigh much more than fanaticism; and had we not had bloody contests with them, not even the Mandi himself could have had any influence upon their friendship with us, though we be Christians. The mischief that has taken root in that country is the blood feud which has been caused by our blunders in not using the proper method to win the affection of the warlike Arabs to our interests. As for the idea that the Soudanese would lay down their arms, if we were backed by a Mahomedan power, it is neither more nor less than a dream. We might just as well begin to speak of the Inquisition and the stake. I have had many years of political experience and intimate connexion with the Arabs both in Arabia and in East Africa; and I certainly never knew any tribe who preferred the Turkish rule to ours. I do not hesitate to say that though all the Arabs profess the same religion as the Turks, they have for the latter anything but a loving sentiment. Why, the very aim of the so-called Mahadi is to regenerate the Islam of their corruption and vice, and his first act was to rid Kordofan not of a Christian but of a Mahomedan sovereignty. What is the use of mincing matters? All those who know the origin of the Kordofan rebellion must acknowledge that it began in a small spot in that part of Africa for the sole purpose of throwing off the Egyptian yoke; and had the Khedive's Government then stayed the ebb of the disaffection by seeing to the grievances of the discontented tribes and strengthening the garrisons of three important spots in the Soudan, the rebellion would not have spread further than the west of the White Nile.

MR. TREVELYAN.

MR. TREVELYAN, M. P., speaking at Manchester, said he believed the whole country was agreed as to the course which must now be pursued in the Soudan. The question was not political but military. We were responsible for the security of our brave soldiers, for the loyalty of the tribes which were wavering, for the lives of those who had joined our cause, and for the safety of Egypt. We did not seek the quarrel, but now that the sword had been drawn against a fanatical Oriental enemy we could not put up with failure. He maintained also that the majority of civilized nations sympathized with us at this moment, because they knew that, whatever her mistakes and faults might be, England stood up for freedom, order, and humanity, and that she would not abuse the fruits of the victory she would gain.

MR. GIBSON.

MR. EDWARD GIBSON, M.P., speaking at the annual meeting of the Dublin Constitutional Club on Saturday evening, said that at no recent time had public affairs claimed more anxious and more painful attention than at the present. All lovers of their country would now be animated by a stern determination to face the present crisis with a resolute intention that there shall be neither panic nor dismay. The responsibility of the Government for what had occurred was patent to all. After General Graham's victories at El-Teb and Tamanieb, Gordon, who was an entire intelligence department in himself, indicated that that was the time to open up the route from Suakim to Berber, and to open communication with Khartoum. He was supported in that view by General Graham himself, General Stephenson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Evelyn Baring. Yet the Government assumed the terrific responsibility of declining to accept that advice. Therefore they were directly and primarily responsible for the fall of Khartoum. The country would not longer tolerate vacillation and delay.

MR. J. K. CROSS.

MR. J. K. CROSS, Under-Secretary for India, addressed his constituents on Feb. 8 in the Temperance Hall, Bolton. In commencing his speech he said:—Wherever in the wide world men who spoke the Anglo-Saxon tongue were met together, their first word was of the noble-hearted hero who, twelve months ago, left our shores to try to relieve the Egyptian garrisons who were imprisoned in the Egyptian Soudan. The part he had played in this terrible drama was one which raised him, in the opinion of the Anglo-Saxon race, into the position of a demi-god for his unselfish heroism. His name was almost without parallel in the annals of our people.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, preaching at the re-opening of Wadsley Church near Sheffield, said:—The terrible words "too late" were be ing fluttered throughout England that day. On January 26 a great hero lived; on January 28 succour came within reach of him, but deliverance came too late. Who should say that those forty-eight hours were to be marked as common time? Those hours would have helped us, could be but have retrenched them, to keep among us one of the greatest heroes and one of the greatest men of whom history spoke. We should have done well to have had him grow slowly grey among us, to teach young men, and also their elders, the example of a life guided wholly by duty and a grand contempt of death for which that life of duty had prepared him.

THE DANGERS OF THE RED SEA.

THE STRANDING OF THE PHAROS.

YESTERDAY a special Marine Court sat at the Fort Police Office to hold an inquiry respecting the trending of the s. s. Pharos on the Sintyan reef in he Red Sea, on the 29th January. The court was composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Lieutenant Bawden, of H. M. S. Osprey, and Captain Shaw, of the s.s. Inflexible, with Captain Kennett Macaulay and Captain W. Saunders, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Inchgarvie, as assessors. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared to conduct the inquiry; and Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, represented Captain Cooper, the master of the Pharos.

Edward Cooper, master of the Pharos, said.—I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade, dated 19th September, 1866. I have been four years in command of steamers. I have made about twelve voyages down the Red Sea, and this was my fifth voyage in the Red Sea as master. I joined the Pharos in November, 1881. Her registered tonnage is 1448. She was built by Aiken and Mansell, of Glasgow, about a year before I joined. Her rig is a two-master. I do not think she is insured. She was bound for Kurrachee from Port Said when the accident happened. Messrs. Moss and Co., of Liverpool, are her owners, and Messrs. Graham and Co., the Bombay agents. She left Port Said in water ballast, drawing 16 feet 7 inches aft, and 12 feet forward. Her crew numbered 36, all told, including three navigating officers, myself, and four engineer officers. My compasses differed a great deal, but we went by the standard compass. We left Port Said on the 22nd January, and Suez on the 23rd. The steamer would draw about 23 feet aft and 21 feet 10 inches forward if she were loaded up to her Plimsoll mark, and she would then have a freeboard of 4 feet 10 inches. Shortly before noon on the 28th we sighted Jubalzugar, when we were steering S.S.E. one-quarter E., the deviation being about one degree east. We passed midway between Hegh Island and Abu Isle at 2-30 p.m., and then set various courses to pass to the eastward of the shoal on the east of Jubulzugar, which we did about 3-30 p. m. At 5-30 p. m. the course was altered to S. by E. standard compass, continuing this for an hour. The log was set at noon, but it was not registering well, and we did not take much notice of it. I think it was out of order; it sometimes gave an excess, and was sometimes under the run. From noon to seven o'clock we had been going from five to five-and-a-half knots, reckoning speed by hand log. I gave orders for this to be hove every two hours, I believe that was carried out. At six o'clock the course was changed to S. ¾ E., because I thought I was getting a little set to the eastward. Meshedjerah we passed at 6-45 p.m., about four miles distant to the west. This course I continued till nine, when it was altered to S. by E., the speed increasing from seven to midnight to six, six-and-a-half, and seven knots. At nine o'clock I altered the course, intending to make Perim Light right ahead or a little on the starboard bow. This course was altered at one next morning to S. by E. half E. to keep in the centre of the sea, as nearly as possible. At two o'clock I changed again to S. S. E., and an hour later to S. S. E. half E., because I thought the vessel would feel the westerly current which existed there, and which I knew was very irregular. At quarter-past four the course was changed to S. E. by S.; and she grounded at 5-10 a. m. I made the last alteration because I did not see the light, and from fearing the westerly current. The wind was blowing strong from about S. S. E., with a high sea. I had one man on the look-out in the forecastle. I was on deck most of the night, up and down. When the steamer grounded, I was on the flying bridge, and the chief officer was with me, the quartermaster being at the wheel. From midnight we were going at the rate of seven knots up to the time we grounded. The night was a little hazy; there was a moon up till two o'clock, after that it was very dark. The position where we grounded was 12° 53' North Latitude, 43° 3' East Longitude. I had expected to sight the Perim Light ahead at four o'clock that morning. As far as I could see, the colour of the water did not alter. The lead was not used at all.

Mr. Little.—Did anything unusual occur on board that day?

Witness.—No. The cause of our going ashore was an unusually strong westerly set. At ten o'clock we had passed a three-masted steamer bound westward down the sea, and at eleven we passed a two-funnel steamer going north half-a-mile to the eastward. The engines were going full speed ahead when she struck. She first struck about the centre of the hull. I at once stopped the engines, and then reversed full speed; but the ship did not move off. A boat was lowered to sound round the ship. We set the fore-topsail aback, the engines still going full speed astern, without effect. We next commenced to pump the ballast tanks out, and ran out a kedge anchor on the port quarter. There was too much sea to carry out a larger anchor. We hove on the kedge anchor until it came home. At half-past eight, finding the water falling, we stopped the engines. At noon there was less sea, and with great difficulty we carried out a larger anchor; it was then blowing a moderate gale. At five that afternoon, the water having risen, we hove away on the anchor, went full speed astern, but the anchor came home. We carried it out again, and about a quarter to six the ship began to move off the reef. The life-boat, with the second officer and five hands, was alongside, and all hands cried out to stop the ship, as they were in danger of being capsized. They were aft on the starboard side, and the boat having one rope fast to her, she was broadside on to the sea. Looking over the side, I saw there was danger. I stopped the engines, went ahead to take the way off the ship, and saved the boat and crew. When the ship's way was stopped, she took the ground again, the wind and the current forcing her still on to the reef. We then found No. 1 hole filling rapidly. It was now between a quarter and half-past six in the evening. On sounding the ship fore and aft, we found all the other holes tight. The steamer on remaining fast took a list of 14 degrees to port, and the water having fallen we could do no more that tide. On Friday, the 30th, the ship was in the same position, and after the water had risen all it we again tried the engines astern. It was blowing a S. E. gale, with a high sea, and we could not carry out an anchor. We began to throw coal overboard to lighten the ship, and we carried out an anchor when the weather moderated. With the best water we have on the anchor, and put the engines astern, without effect. At 8 p.m. the wind increased, with a heavy sea. On the 31st there was a moderate S. E. gale, with a high sea. The steamer, which was still in the same position, pumped heavily occasionally. We fired distress signals for assistance, and ran out an anchor on the port quarter again, going full speed astern at the best water. We hove on the anchor, and it came home again. A native boat came alongside about 8 a.m., and I sent the third officer in it to Assab for assistance. At 8 a.m. the steamer Juno also came towards us. I sent a telegram by her to Aden to inform the owners of the disaster. An Italian warship, the Vedetta, also came towards us about noon. They had met the third officer in the boat. She twice tried to tow us off, but failed. An officer of the Vedetta came on board to tell us they had special telegrams on board, and must proceed to Perim. There were a large number of natives on board at this time. Some had walked across the reef, and others came by boats. A portion of the reef inside us was high and dry. Altogether there were about sixty or seventy on board. I cannot say how many officers and crew all advised leaving the ship. I went to consult the commander of the Vedetta. He advised me to make an arrangement with the natives to protect the ship. I did so through the commander of the Vedetta, with the chief. I returned to the Pharos, and once more consulted with the officers and crew. They were afraid for their lives from the natives, who were armed with knives, and were also afraid the vessel would turn over. We had two rifles on board the ship, I and the chief officer each having one. They all refused to stay by the ship, and we went on board the Vedetta, whose captain then offered us arms. The crew were told by the officers to return with these arms, but refused. I never asked the officers. I believe they would have been willing to go if the crew had been willing. The Vedetta started for Perim, my intention being to get divers, a tug, or anything we could. At four o'clock the tug Midge, from Perim, came alongside. She had on board Captain Squires, who represented himself as Lloyd's agent and as manager of the Perim Coal Company. I decided to avail myself of his services, and go back to the ship, as I considered the tug boat to be assistance. I asked the officers, engineers, and crew if they would go back. The first, second, and third officers, the chief engineer, carpenter, steward, second steward, messroom steward, winchman, one trimmer, and one able seaman were also willing. The remainder said they were afraid, as the natives not only stole from natives, and on account of the position she was lying in. Those that were willing returned with me in the tug, the others, 24 in number, going on to Perim in the Vedetta. We found the Pharos in exactly the same position when we reached her on the 2nd February at seven o'clock in the morning. We consulted as to what should best be done, and decided that we must try and get divers or some vessel to tow us. I left Captain Squires, therefore, to Assab for assistance, the officers and the remainder of the crew remaining on board the Pharos. Nothing had been touched by the natives, and all remained as it had been left. At Assab we were told we could get divers at Bellul, further on. We proceeded there, and got two divers from the Italian man-of-war Castle Fidaido. Returning to the ship on the 3rd February, the divers found a hole in the second line of plates from the keel on the port side, just forward the ballast tank. After two or three days the divers stopped the hole. We ran out bower anchors, one forward and another aft, one with a 13 inch hemp hawser attached, the other with a 4½ inch steel hawser and a 10 inch hemp rope. This was done with great difficulty owing to the heavy sea; but the ship was making water in no other hole. On Feb. 7 we stopped the leak and put all available pumps on the hold. The water having risen unusually high on that tide, we hove on both hawsers, and put the engines full speed astern, and the ship began to move off the reef, and at 6 p.m. she floated. We let go all hawsers, and backed into six-and-a-half fathoms of water, and anchored. We sounded all the holds and ballast tanks, and found them all dry, with the exception of No. 1 hole. We filled all the ballast tanks as far as we could owing to the list, kept the pumps going all the time on No. 1 hole, and at eight o'clock we weighed anchor and slowly proceeded to Perim. We anchored at Perim at five on Sunday morning. The men who had been left behind refused to come on board until ordered by the magistrate. When I was on the reef the Midge had to go to Perim for cement and other necessaries to stop the leak. I agreed with him, if he had the power, that he should pay off the crew that had gone on to Perim. I believe he did so, and obtained releases from most of them. Captain Squires wanted the men off the island. They were a nuisance to the inhabitants, and I agreed to their being paid off, as it was suggested that it was the best thing to do. I had not given up the Pharos for good. After being ordered by the magistrate the crew came on board at Perim, from which we sailed, on the 16th February, came straight to Bombay, and arrived on Tuesday, the 24th. The ship has since been surveyed. There is a jagged hole over about six feet long in the second line of plates, and in the keel plate.

Mr. Lynch said he had only one or two questions to ask, reserving any further examination in the event of a charge being framed, which he hoped would not happen.

By Mr. Lynch.—The Accomac went ashore the same night not very far from us, owing to the same cause—a strong westerly current. The P. and O. steamer Chusan had also gone ashore about the same time.

Captain Cooper was recalled, and in answer to the court said.—No report was made as to land before the ship grounded. Soundings were taken by the boat. Twelve feet was found close to the starboard bow, ten feet near the starboard side bridge, on the port bow fifteen feet, on the port side of the bridge eighteen feet, opposite No. 4 hatch on the port quarter twenty-one feet. I had four boats—two life and two ordinary; they were capable of carrying altogether 74 people. If the life-boat had not been in the dangerous position she was in on the 29th, we would have come off, as I had to stop my vessel. The boat was alongside between 4 and 5 hatches. I cannot tell how she was made fast; the officer on the boat can say. I believe if I had not stopped I would have drowned the men, at least they would have been thrown into the water. My officers did try to persuade the men to come back from the Vedetta. My crew are men from various nations. I think most of them are Germans.

John Stewart, the chief officer of the s.s. Pharos, holding a certificate as master, said in answer to Mr. Little.—I joined the Pharos on December 27, 1883. I took the watch on the deck at three minutes past four. I relieved the second officer. He gave me the course S. S. E. ¼ E., and told me that the captain was on the port-side of the bridge. He made no mention about any light. I expected to sight the Perim light from the rate the ship was going since I last saw land—great Hoskich Island. She had been going about seven knots since then. The course was altered to S. E. by S., and she continued on that course until about three minutes before she ran aground, when the captain said, "Put the helm hard astarboard"—which was immediately done. I don't know why he gave that order; nothing was reported by the look-out man We had barely time to put the helm hard a-starboard before the captain gave the order to steady her. The captain was on the port side of the bridge. It was very unusual for the captain to give orders in that way. I certainly thought there was something the matter. We ran aground immediately after. We could not see the land until daylight. The third officer was also on watch, besides the captain, myself, the look-out man, and the two quartermasters. After we had had a consultation with the captain about leaving the ship I considered my life was in danger if I remained, on account of the natives. I had no other reason at that time. The captain asked me, after we got on board the Videtta, to ask the men if they would go back if supplied with arms. They refused to do so. I don't know why. All the men whom I asked refused. Twelve in all came back. Previous to leaving the Vedetta I consulted with an officer as to remaining on our ship. He likened the natives to beasts, and considered it would not be safe to stay. The only thing that I know of that caused the ship to go ashore was a strong westerly current. The crew had worked fairly well on the passage out.

To the court.—I cannot give any particular reason why the log was hove only once during this watch, but it certainly was omitted. I think if the helm had been kept hard astarboard and not steady, we should have cleared the reef. The ship was pitching, but rolling very slightly. There was a moderate gale when I came on watch. The wind and sea would have affected her speed about a knot or a knot and a half. On the 29th I left the bridge to see what was the matter with the life-boat; there was such a row there. I found the boat nearly broadside on to the back wash that was coming from the propeller. She was fast with two ropes: one on the starboard side of the boat made fast to the forward thwart, and the other rope was made fast to the ring in the stern sheets. I shouted out to let go the forward rope, so that the boat would swing round. The reply I got was that the rope was jammed. At the same time I went to the place where the rope was made fast on boardship, and found it jammed there also. I called to them to cut the rope, but received no answer. At that time, by looking over the side, I found that the ship had stopped going astern. I then ran up on the upper bridge and asked the captain if he had shipped her. He answered he had. He then asked me if the men in the boat were safe. I then found the vessel careening to port a little. The boat was certainly in danger if the ship continued going full speed astern, if they could not slacken or cut the ropes. I don't know if the sailors had any knives.

Mr. Lynch reserved his cross-examination.

Melling Newsker, the second officer, examined by Mr. Little, said.—I joined the Pharos on the 27th December, 1884. I hold a certificate as master. The life-boat was broadside against the screw. We could not slacken the stern rope. If the ship had continued going astern, the boat would have been swamped from the back wash. We had broken one knife in cutting the rope. Some one called us up as the foredeck was full of water. The steamer had made no water, as far as I am aware, up to the time I went into the boat in the afternoon. I can only account for her going ashore through a westerly set.

Newry Brown, a quartermaster on board, examined by Mr. Little, said.—I was at the wheel when the ship went aground. The man I relieved gave me the course S. by E. The captain altered the course a quarter of a point at a time. He altered it to the eastward twice before the ship grounded.

At this stage the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FORTY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH:

DURING Thursday night Feb. 12, a fire broke out in an asylum at Philadelphia, the flames being confined to the male department of the building. The inmates were all of the pauper class. Most of the unfortunate persons had retired to rest when the flames were discovered, and their terror when they found themselves surrounded by fire was extreme. A few sprang from the windows; but the majority were too terrified to make the attempt and were burned to death. The shrieks of the victims roused the whole locality, and though strenuous efforts were made to rescue the lunatics, it was evident that a large number had perished. The building was burned out. The firemen searching among the ruins have already recovered 19 bodies, all being those of lunatic inmates. It is believed that not fewer than 40 have perished.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and of the greatest value discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that it stimulates at the precise point the whole development of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, and doomed to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-giving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, while for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of restoring the whole to a healthy action, giving new nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon,—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 33s.

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which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in packets, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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September 15, 1884

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For List of Prices apply to
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 7½ per case of one dozen quarts.
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CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
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Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
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From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

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Roselblumchen	Rs. 16 0
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Sauterne	Rs. 19 0 ...

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Cognac Fine Champagne, Red Bars & Stars	" 25 0 ...
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Bon Accord	Rs. 22 ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 20 0 ...
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	Per doz. pints.
St. Paull	Rs. 6 8 Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0 " 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0 " ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0 " 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8 " ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0 " 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0 " 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints. Rs.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	" 30 0	...
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Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brænedevin	" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	" 20 0
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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

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ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed.
	A.M.	A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	10-45.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	1-13
	P.M.	
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
	P.M.	A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	2- 0	7-10.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	1-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 ,,
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 ,,

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—

Vartej.	Ningala.
Sanoshra.	Kundli.
Ujalvay.	

CHAS. CARROLL,
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Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

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NEW CROP ! FRESH STOCK !
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
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	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
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FAVORITAS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
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PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
LONGS (Cheroots)	27 0	3 0
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

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	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000 ;
Rs. 2 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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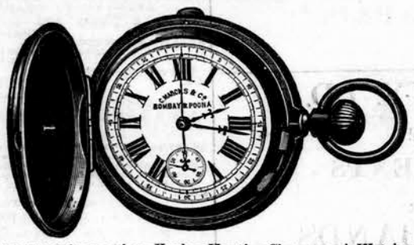

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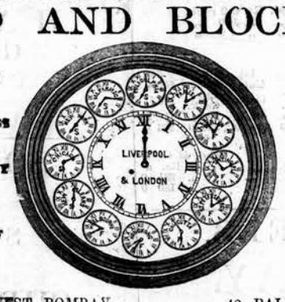

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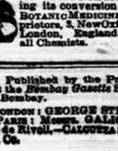

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